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## DRY LAW'S SUCCESS SAID TO BE ASSURED BY RECORD OF 1920

Federal Director Reports Satisfactory Progress in First Year of National Prohibition Under Amendment to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The record made by national prohibition in the United States in its first year is a record of militancy and of progress," Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for the State of New York, declares in a statement made to The Christian Science Monitor. "We are organized now in good shape, but we must have the support of the public and of state and municipal authorities. I believe that long strides have been made in the organization of a working force for clearing the ground and building the structure, so to speak, of national prohibition," he declared. "Many difficulties confront us, it is true, but I believe the worst is over. I believe that the ills resultant from the diversion of alcohol for illicit purposes will be remedied in large measure by the chemists in the technical division of our department, who are constantly working out formulas for the denaturing of alcohol. Denatured alcohol, in my opinion, is in large measure the answer to this problem. Governor Miller's statement that he will place the state and municipal authorities behind the enforcement of the federal prohibition act is most encouraging."

### Renewal of Liquor Permits

The time has now come when it becomes my duty under the law to pass upon applications for renewal of liquor permits. In this connection I desire to say that the concerns which have sprung up since prohibition went into effect will have to show beyond all doubt that they are legitimate before their application for a renewal of their permits is approved, and this applies with equal force to all classes of permits. I do not say that legitimate concerns asking permits on the ground that they require alcohol for the manufacture of hair tonics, perfumes and the like have not been organized since prohibition went into effect, but I suspect that the number of bona fide new concerns manufacturing these commodities are

on the increase. The diversion of alcohol for illicit purposes is accompanied through the medium of the manufacturing permit. Many manufacturers of Horko Vino, stomach bitters and the like, have been flagrant violators of the law. Prior to prohibition their activities were comparatively small. I have been informed that one concern in Italy manufactured more than half the amount of Horko Vino consumed in the United States. Since prohibition, literally hundreds of concerns have ostensibly engaged in the manufacture of this product. At the present time in the State of New York no alcohol or wine is permitted to be withdrawn for the purpose of manufacturing Horko Vino.

### Possible Profits

"For months we have been investigating these people and the illegitimate manufacturers of so-called hair tonics, perfumes and bitters, and have been requiring them to submit to an examination as to their manufacturing experience and knowledge. The result has been that hundreds of them have lost their permits.

"The temptation to a certain type to engage in this violation of the law is indicated by a consideration of the profits possible by the violation. A barrel of alcohol for legitimate purposes is worth from \$300 to \$400; for illegitimate purposes, a profit of \$1000 may be added. Thus it has been easy for these violators to obtain a profit of from 300 to 400 per cent, and when it is considered that merely by adding to the barrel of alcohol a dash of whisky, prune juice and a few other ingredients, three barrels of so-called whisky may be made, it will readily be seen that it has been possible to obtain fabulous profits providing the law could successfully be violated.

### Help From Legitimate Dealers

"It is a matter of pleasure to me to be able to state that I believe in many instances the legitimate dealer is alive to this situation. In many instances I have received valuable assistance and hearty cooperation, not only from legitimate individual permittees, but from pharmaceutical and other societies.

"In conclusion I would say that the attempt of all the forces of evil and of the underworld to circumvent and destroy the law have been and are successfully combated. Violators are waking up to the fact that the game is over, and that it is now as difficult to beat the National Prohibition Act as the Banking Act or any other law. The saloon is gone, and the distribution of liquor is practically stopped, except at prohibitive prices. Upon the anniversary of the first year of national prohibition under constitutional amendment we can report that its success is assured. The difficulties of organization have been met successfully."

The statement by Gov. Nathan L. Miller in his message urging strict enforcement of the prohibition law in this State, that such enforcement might lead to modification of the law, has not been received with any adverse criticism on the part of dry leaders

here. Nor is it taken to mean that the Governor is at all in favor of such modification. His message as a whole is regarded as keeping in full his campaign promise to recommend enforcement.

## ARMY REDUCTION WINS IN SENATE

Upper House Votes to Cut Maximum Strength of All Arms to 150,000 Men—Yearly Saving of \$50,000,000 Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first real test of sentiment on the reduction of the military establishment came yesterday when the United States Senate, by a vote of 34 to 28, voted to reduce the army to a maximum of 150,000 men of all arms and including contingents at outlying posts. According to senators who favored the drastic reduction from the 280,000 maximum authorized in the Army Reorganization Act, the saving of the Treasury will approximate \$50,000,000 a year.

The reduction was ordered by the Senate over the protest of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the world war, and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, both of whom had appeared earlier in the day before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and urged the advisability of retaining the army strength up to at least 200,000 men.

General Pershing told the committee that in view of "world conditions and the unsettled situation" that exists, it would be unwise on the part of the United States to skeletonize the army unduly. The Secretary of War supported the contention of General Pershing and declared that it would be bad policy to go below 175,000 men as a minimum. Notwithstanding these protests a majority of the Senate voted for the drastic reduction.

### Recruiting Would Stop

As introduced from the Military Affairs Committee, the New resolution provided that there be no more recruiting until the army had been reduced to 175,000 men. When the resolution came up for a vote yesterday Irving L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, offered an amendment to the New resolution fixing 150,000 as a maximum and declaring that there shall be no more enlistments until this number has been reached.

James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the military committee, and Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, the author of the resolution, protested against the Lenroot amendment and told the Senate of the position taken by the Secretary of War and by General Pershing. The protests from both quarters were disregarded by the reductionists. Nineteen Republicans and nine Democrats voted "No" on the Lenroot amendment and 10 Republicans and 24 Democrats voted "Yes."

It looked last night as if the matter had not been finally decided, even as far as the Senate is concerned. The forces opposed to drastic reduction, and who were inclined to view seriously the protests of the War Department, and particularly the caveat of General Pershing, were preparing to review the situation in order, if possible, to get a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Lenroot amendment was adopted. Senator Wadsworth got in touch with George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, who was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee during the war. The Oregon Senator, who has been absent from his seat on the floor for some time, is expected to use his influence with some of his Democratic friends to secure a reconsideration of the vote.

### Veto Expected

It is also expected that President Wilson will veto the resolution if he follows the advice of the War Department and the considerations presented by the general staff of the army. While recruiting will practically cease it will take more than a year to bring the army down to 150,000 men. It is estimated now at something like 225,000 in all branches.

Senator Wadsworth brought out the fact that the combatant branches of the army, the infantry, the chemical service branch, the tank corps and the field artillery are now "dangerously skeletonized" and are well below the proportionate strength authorized. In order to equalize the strength of all ranks, Senator Wadsworth had offered an amendment which would permit increase of strength in the defective branches to bring them up to 53½ per cent of the maximum authorized in the army act. This proviso, which was adopted, will not affect the total of 150,000 but it will mean that the time taken to reach this limit will be longer.

Senator Wadsworth afterwards pointed out that the drastic diminution would be particularly felt in the air service, which he said is now much below the strength of the air establishment of any of the major powers. There are only 700 men in the entire chemical service division, he said. He added that the tank corps is much below the requisite strength and that the field artillery, one of the most important combat units of the army, is not strong enough even in proportion to a striking force of 150,000 men.

## CANADIAN SCHEME FOR OBTAINING COAL

Proposed Railroad From Cochrane to James Bay Would Enable Industries to Have Fuel Brought From Spitzbergen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Steam coal from Spitzbergen for Canadian factories and railroads, delivered by water to James Bay and by rail from there to northern Ontario lake ports may be a development of the not far distant future if plans of federal and provincial exponents of the scheme do not miscarry. What is likely to be the first concrete step toward the accomplishment of the project will be taken at Ottawa this month, when the Hon. E.



Canadian coal-carrying plan

Map shows proposed route from Spitzbergen to Georgian Bay Ontario by sea, rail and canal.

C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, will hold a conference for the specific purpose of discussing proposed canal and railway lines to tap the Far North.

The coal-carrying plan is purely incidental injection into the situation because of the anxiety which arises from time to time less the supply of United States coal to Canada may be discontinued through transport troubles or possible tariff readjustment. Another reason for considering the James Bay project is that an international agreement may not be reached in the matter of the Great Lakes waterway, and Canada may thus be forced to seek a new outlet to the sea, which would logically proceed by a northern route.

### Scheme Outlined

At the Ottawa conference between the premiers, Ontario will have additional representatives in Hugh A. Stevenson, London's member of the Legislature, and J. W. Richardson of North Bay, head of the northern United Boards of Trade. Interest of the federal government in the northern route proposals has already been aroused, but as the entire scheme would be within Ontario territory, the part the provincial authorities will play is not minimized. Integral parts of the proposed route are the French River canal, connecting Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing, and the Northern Ontario railway, joining North Bay on Lake Nipissing to Cochrane in the north. From Cochrane a rail line would be constructed to James Bay, and the outlet to the sea would be complete.

The French River canal has already been undertaken by the federal government, and while construction has not been begun the plans are at such a stage that construction need not be delayed. The building of the canal is presumed to be a matter of only a few years in any case, as it is a direct short cut from the lakes to the heart of the northern Ontario district.

If the federal government indicates its desire to proceed, the provincial government may ask for permission to assume the burden. The northern railway connecting Cochrane and James Bay is by no means a dream, either, for at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, an enabling bill was put through authorizing the construction of the road. Commencement was held up along with many other similar projects in the Province. Surveys, it is understood, have commenced. Surveys of the French River canal section are complete.

### Electric Energy Available

A feature of the canal plan is that a huge block of electric energy might be developed with the construction of the canal. A drop of 65 feet from Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay is indicated by the surveys, and this, it is estimated, could produce about 300,000 horsepower. There is a considerable flow of water from Lake Nipissing and the anxiety of let-up is negligible. The proposed power scheme for this canal would be second only to Niagara in Ontario. As for the canal itself, there would be no great ditching required.

While the railroad connecting Cochrane with James Bay was not primarily designed as an outlet for grain

and an inlet for coal, it will be admirably suited for this work when completed. The route leads through the timberlands and through sections already mapped out as the next great source of supply of pulpwood for Canada, and also for the United States. In addition to handling oil and pulp the capacity of the freight service on the proposed line would be taxed by the outgoing and incoming coal.

The northern sea route is declared to be definitely feasible for handling this big trade. Vessels already come around from the Atlantic into Hudson Bay and James Bay, and the extension of this service prodigiously was the outlook on which the Hudson Bay Railroad, Winnipeg to the bay, was projected. The Hudson Bay sea route is not the easiest in the world for navigators, but could be improved wonderfully.

## PROPOSED LOAN TO GREECE IS HELD UP

Notification Awaited That Treasury May Deal With Legation Official as the Representative of King Constantine's Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments in connection with the proposed loan to Greece have been halted, it was learned yesterday, by the lack of official notification to the Treasury Department that it may deal with the chargé d'affaires at the Greek Legation as the authorized representative of the government headed by King Constantine. A statement issued yesterday by the Department of State reads as follows:

"The Department of State is informed by the Treasury Department that until the State Department officially advises the Treasury Department that the present chargé d'affaires of the Greek Legation is the authorized person in charge of the legation with whom the Treasury may officially deal as having been accredited to this government, the Treasury is not in a position officially to complete arrangements for the advance."

The Treasury Department, however, has conferred informally with the chargé d'affaires in order that pending the receipt by the Treasury Department of advices from the Department of State that he has been duly accredited he may inform the present Greek Government of the steps necessary to be taken in order to meet in connection with such proposed advances as might be made under the credit formerly established in favor of Greece, the requirements imposed by the arrangement between the Treasury and the Greek Government made in November, 1919, pursuant to which the three previous installments were advanced."

## TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE TRANSVAAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Friday)—Labor conditions in many parts of the union are causing grave anxiety. The glut of imports from Britain, Germany, Belgium and Japan is hitting makers of leather goods very hard, and there is already considerable unemployment in this trade. The whole boot industry at Port Elizabeth is stated to be in peril. On the Rand, the influx of white people from country districts and lack of work owing to the closing down of certain mines have rendered the situation very serious.

Conditions of diggers in the diamond fields at Bloemfontein and other places are described as highly unsatisfactory. Many families are short of food and are living in overcrowded conditions. At Jagersfontein it is alleged that there has been victimization in a number of instances, and if this proves to be true, Labor authorities threaten drastic action. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that a number of Mauritians, whose country is abundantly prosperous, are heavily investing in South Africa, especially Natal, where they consider remarkable opportunities offer themselves at the present time.

## PORTUGUESE CABINET FACED WITH CRISIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The Liberato Pinto Government, which is the seventh Portuguese cabinet within the space of less than a year, is faced with a severe crisis and is not expected to survive, the chief difficulty being the determination of the Finance Minister, Cunha Leal, to resign, his schemes for heavy taxation and increased fiduciary issue being the main feature of the governmental program.

There has recently been anxiety about the Portuguese banking position and the run on the banking firm of Totta, but it only lasted a day and the bank came through safely. There is much comment, largely favorable, upon the announcement that arrangements are in train for facilitating the application of Spanish capital to the development of the immense unexploited riches in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. An important Spanish financial group is behind the scheme.

A feature of the canal plan is that a huge block of electric energy might be developed with the construction of the canal. A drop of 65 feet from Lake Nipissing to Georgian Bay is indicated by the surveys, and this, it is estimated, could produce about 300,000 horsepower. There is a considerable flow of water from Lake Nipissing and the anxiety of let-up is negligible. The proposed power scheme for this canal would be second only to Niagara in Ontario. As for the canal itself, there would be no great ditching required.

While the railroad connecting Cochrane with James Bay was not primarily designed as an outlet for grain

## BRITISH MINISTRY FACES OPPOSITION

Trade Stagnation Places Ministers in an Unstable Position—Situation Demands All the Premier's Resourcefulness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The coalition government, which came into power as a result of the general election of 1918, found everything plain sailing while warlike enthusiasm and gratitude for cessation of hostilities buoyed up the country. But now that post-war prosperity has been suddenly snuffed out by trade stagnation, the government's troubles are coming thick and fast. The first rumbles were heard after J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stuck by his guns and insisted on the excess profits duties being maintained as part of his budget, and ever since there has been a continual protest from business men throughout the country against what they call this iniquitous tax. This tax, as a revenue producer, has not been the success this year that it was during the war and has absorbed the surplus capital necessary for investment in new ventures, for, in addition to this tax, the captains of industry have also to meet a heavy income tax, a supertax, and a corporation tax, so that the business world has been denuded of its initiative.

But the government has not felt the pinch alone through the poor showing of the treasury, for other Cabinet ministers are coming under fire, the most recent and notable case being that of Albert Holden Illingworth, the Postmaster-General. Last

week he announced that it had been decided to adopt proposals for a general increase in telephone charges made by a departmental committee, and recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons, the new tariff to be introduced on January 10 for new circuits and to apply to existing installations from April 1.

### Business Men's Opposition

According to the government statement, under the old system of flat rate, smaller subscribers were penalized for the benefit of business messages and the deficit on the telephone system had to be met, not by subsidy but from the service itself. The new plan, therefore, is to charge for each message. Business men point out that until a message meter has been installed, constant disputes will arise as to the number of messages transmitted. The changes involve serious additional expense.

These protests have been growing during this week, and the latest objections were registered by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at their meeting yesterday. The chief objection, apart from the high increased charges, is that these rates have not been discussed and fixed by parliamentary authority. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Premier returns from his country residence "The Chequers" today and will preside at the first cabinet meeting to be held this week, when the position of the Postmaster-General, during this storm of protest, will be discussed.

### Health Ministry Criticized

Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Health, has also come in for serious criticism on account of the introduction of the recent Health Bill in the House, which was thrown out by the Lords, and now, after having put up a demand for 500,000 new houses and laid plans for their construction, he is today faced with the report of the Registrar-General, who calculates that only 140,000 new houses, excluding those needed to replace defective buildings, are actually required to ac-

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only to expect from the new Premier, he is Mr. Peret, Mr. Poincaré or another, continuance of that policy which President Millerand embodies. The new combination will lead to a sharp emphasis of the French Nationalist standpoint, and the logic of events must be left to teach the French Government and public that such a policy will lead to their isolation in the world."

The moderate Socialist newspaper "Vorwärts" admits that the situation created is not pleasant for Germany, and urges the German Government in the matter of disarmament to rigidly carry out the terms of the Peace Treaty. At the same time, the "Vorwärts" declares that France also must adhere to the Peace Treaty and stop its schemes for military aggression against Germany.

### Situation in France

Newspapers More Insistent That Certain Money Must Be Made to Pay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France. (Friday) — Raoul Peret, Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet, provisionally on his ability to secure the necessary support of his colleagues in the chief offices. The new Premier will undoubtedly raise as his battle-cry, "The Treaty and nothing but the Treaty." The cry will represent the feeling of the Chamber. It was his speech at the reassembling of the Chambers, in which he declared that the people would not submit to the humiliation of allowing its vanquished enemy to tear up the engagements it had signed, that marked him as the future Premier and gave the final fillip to the reaction against the Legouez Ministry.

While the new Premier recognizes that the continued support of the Allies is necessary to France in securing fulfillment of the Treaty by Germany, his election nevertheless signals a stiffening attitude on the part of France toward any further modification of the terms. During the days of the crisis, the French newspapers have become more insistent that Germany must be made to pay. France, it is affirmed, may pay too great a price for the agreement with the Allies, and the time has come when a firm stand must be made for her own particular interests in the settlement terms. It is certain that when the conference of allied premiers meets, the French representative will maintain a far less conciliatory tone than his predecessor.

It is not decided at the time of wiring who the Foreign Minister will be. It is regarded unlikely that Mr. Peret will take the dual office. Aristide Briand, it is understood, has signified his willingness to serve for foreign affairs. It is regarded as probable that the Paris conference may be postponed in order that the new ministry may formulate a definite policy, as representing the final word of France in the matter of reparations.

How far the Chamber will support the new government in the extreme measures the government may wish to adopt toward Germany is problematical. While the majority which overthrew Mr. Legouez was unanimous in the view that the ministry had not done the right thing, it is not at all unanimous on what the interpretation of the right thing should be. The majority behind the new Premier includes two extremes, the militants, who demand further occupation of German territory, and the social pacifists, who already condemn the country's present military expenditure.

This fact will undoubtedly exercise a steady influence on the government in dealing with the Allies. Present financial considerations are also integrally bound up with the question. The position has been summarized that, however much France might hope to gain by marching her troops beyond the Rhine toward Berlin, she would lose all if financial ruin and political revolution were brought about by her militarism.

**German Reply to Allies**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany. (Friday) — The German Government issued today an answer to questions regarding the financial and economic situation which were asked for by the allied delegates to Brussels. The government says that the national expenditure exceeds the income, and therefore it is compelled to issue paper money. Rigid economy is necessary if the financial chaos is to be remedied. The government says the direct taxes are bringing in less than expected. Much hoarding of money is taking place by the population. The government is determined to continue its policy of the utmost economy.

### NO TROUBLE SEEN OVER MEXICAN NOTE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — Reports printed in Mexico City papers that the United States' note on the decision of the Mexican supreme court regarding a suit for ownership against the Naica Mining Company of Chihuahua was "energetic and severe," are denied by the Foreign Office.

The controversy arose from Undersecretary Polk's inquiry into statements of American stockholders that fraudulent legal proceedings involving title to the Naica mining property were taking place.

The matter, the statement says, should cause no apprehension of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

**PASSENGER SHIPS DELAYED**

NEW YORK, New York — Thirteen passenger vessels and 26 freighters due here today and tomorrow from European ports, have been delayed from 12 to 48 hours because of heavy storms. Among them are the Imperator and La France.

### PAYMENT DECLARED DUE TO RAILROADS

Representative of the Executives Asserts That Plight of Lines Is Serious—Need of Money From Government Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Declaring that the railroads are entitled to payment for the loss sustained by the government's use of the roads, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, sought to impress upon the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday that the plight of the railroads is serious and that it is the duty of Congress, which passed the Transportation Act, to see that its provisions are carried out.

"There is no such thing as a rich carrier in this country today, because balances are held up to the extent of millions of dollars," said Mr. Cuyler. "Supplies from material men are unpaid for; most of the carriers have no means of securing further money; they have exhausted their borrowing powers on the securities such as they would have gotten from their strong boxes; exhausted their resources and find themselves in a position where they cannot carry on unless they have some relief under the workings of this act. It is important that this Transportation Act be applied as stated in its face rather than to be held up for months and months and possibly years, until these balances are ascertained and then paid."

#### Partial Payment Urged

"It is admitted that large sums are due the carriers, and why should not a partial payment certificate be filed which would permit the carriers to at least have something of the amount which is owing to them. Now, a carrier can only borrow for the purpose of paying its fixed charges and operating expenses; it cannot borrow for the purpose of paying dividends. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, has actually earned its dividends but has no cash with which to pay them, and it cannot go to the government and get cash; it has exhausted practically all of its resources and cannot go to the banks and borrow money from them."

"What amount of the railroads would you say are unable to pay their bills?" asked Alben W. Barkley (R.), Representative from Kentucky.

"I know of one road where there is over \$20,000,000 due and it might run up into the hundreds of millions," said Mr. Cuyler. "The roads have not the credit and are cutting down to a minimum and ordering just enough equipment for safety and not any for them."

Asked if the credit of the railroads is actually exhausted, Mr. Cuyler said: "I did not mean to say actually exhausted but rather in great jeopardy."

"Do you mean to say that the railroads are potentially insolvent?"

"No sir, but if the railroads are not granted the relief of these partial payments they will be in a very bad situation," Mr. Cuyler said. "If the terms had been carried out as meant the railroads would be in a satisfactory condition, and if the railroads can receive partial payments as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission the financial difficulties of all the railroads would be greatly benefited."

This is neither a charity nor a gift. I think we are entitled to these sums because the government used the railroads, and we are entitled to pay for the loss we suffered by reason of the government's use."

Alfred P. Thom, vice-chairman and general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, explained the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

#### Question of Courts

"We have taken this matter to the courts," he said. "The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has upheld the Treasury Department. The case is now with the District Court of Appeals. It is so urgent, however, and the situation of the carriers is so precarious that we are obliged to go to Congress and ask it to interpret what it means."

The increased rates have been a disappointment," Mr. Thom said, "because of the decline in traffic."

The remedy for this situation is the passage of the legislation recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to require the certification and payment of partial amounts due to the carriers for the guaranty period," said Samuel Reed, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. "Further, to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of deferred claims or deferred debits or credits, to railway operating income, which cannot presently be definitely determined, to make reasonable estimates and when agreed to by the carrier to use the same in certifying the amount as final settlement of the guaranty period."

#### Dual Railway Interests

Mr. Plumb Opposes Proposed Change in Clayton Anti-Trust Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Railroad companies in the United

States cannot be efficiently and economically managed if the proposed amendment to Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which forbids railroad management to purchase supplies from companies in which members of the management are interested, is enforced, according to Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel of the railroad Labor organizations, in a statement made yesterday before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where the amendment is under consideration.

"There has grown up in the administration of our railroads a general custom prevalent with most railroad officials and directors whereby such officials and directors have become interested in or also represent concerns with which the railroads have dealings," said Mr. Plumb. "So general is this custom that we find now represented upon the railroad directorate groups of men who also act as directors for financial institutions and manufacturers and contracting concerns with which the railway company represented by such directors must necessarily have extensive dealings.

#### Change in Conditions

"A few years ago, in the 20-year period prior to 1900, these officials and individuals were in many cases personally interested, through the ownership of stock or securities, in both the railway company which they represented and the concerns with which the company had dealings. In the past 20-year period this is becoming less and less the standard state of facts. Today railway directors and officials have little or no personal interest in the railways they officer, and in all probability smaller personal interests in the outside concerns in which they also are officers and directors.

"As the railways have gradually passed into the control of great financial units, under gradual absorption of railway corporations into great groups or systems under the control of a single or associated group of financiers, it has become the custom to appoint men of recognized or supposed management ability as directors or officials of the railways these interests control, regardless of the extent of the personal investments of such appointees in the properties they were managing. In like manner control of the great supply corporations has been acquired by the same financial interests for their recognized or supposed ability, not because they were personally interested in the properties intrusted to them."

#### Illustration of Custom

"I will give one illustration to show how far this new custom has gone. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is officered and directed by a very substantial and responsible group of men of recognized skill and ability in the operation of railways. Not one of these men from the president down has a dollar invested in the railway properties they are managing. Each one holds legal title to a certificate for five shares of stock in order that he may be qualified to act as director or official, but this stock does not belong to him. The equitable title to the stock rests in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway corporations.

"In 1912 there were 11 directors of the Burlington who were also the directors in 25 industrial concerns, notably the Car Trust Investment Company, Great Northern Iron and Ore Company, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal companies, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pennsylvania and Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Pullman Company and the United States Steel Corporation. These same men were also directors in 22 financial institutions."

"I do not know to what extent these necessarily conflicting interests are represented by the same men upon the directorate of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy today, but it is perfectly apparent in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy that they have no personal interest in the railway property they are administering. When they have outside personal interests in other concerns dealing with the railways, it is admitted by all concerned that such a dual interest joined in the same individual is a constant temptation to the men possessing such interests to benefit personally out of transactions between the carrier and the concerns furnishing supplies. The extent of this temptation is the evil which Section 10 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act sought to correct."

#### THANKS FOR GIFT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Herbert E. Ryle, Dean of Westminster Abbey, has sent to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace this message of thanks for the gift of £10,000 toward the restoration of the Abbey:

"The great American people has always had a warm affection for Westminster Abbey, and I rejoice to know that this inheritance from early centuries of English history is left to be one of those most hallowed pledges of brotherhood which help to unite the two nations in enduring harmony and good will."

#### ELECTION OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The August grand jury has returned between 20 and 30 indictments against election officials for alleged frauds at the last elections. It is charged that in a number of cases both Miller and Smith votes were changed, and votes for Socialist Assemblymen transferred to fusion candidates. One indicted official was a process server in the district attorney's office and a former Tammany election district captain. Speedy trial of the indicted officials is expected.

### FARMERS GIVE CORN TO SAVE CHILDREN

American Federation Pledges Aid For Needy in Europe and China—Better Education of Young on Farms Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — When J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing a membership of 1,500,000 farmers in 37 states, declared that the farm producers of the United States stood ready to guarantee that no child, either in China or in Europe, need starve while the granaries of America are bursting, representatives of 51 Illinois counties at the sixth annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association here donated 47 carloads of corn to be turned over to the relief commissions.

Telegrams from farm bureaus in Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa were received, declaring that they wanted to make similar donations, and Mr. Howard said he had assurances from many other states that farm organizations were anxious to donate not only corn and wheat, but other surplus produce. Indications are that the movement will become nationwide.

A special committee was appointed

to meet at once with representatives of the relief committees to work out details for taking advantage of the donations. The farmers will deliver the grain free on board at shipping points, and they will leave it to the relief organizations or the "other 65" per cent of the population, to provide for the transportation. The donations are made on condition that none of the grain will be sold in the United States, as that would further depress market prices. The corn donated by the 31 Illinois counties amounts to 70,500 bushels, which it is estimated cost the farmers 93 cents a bushel to produce.

#### Farm Machinery Prices Criticized

"We deplore the world conditions at this time," said a resolution passed by the convention, "when there is suffering and starvation in some parts of the world because of inability to obtain necessary food, when the markets of this country are so congested that the farmers are unable to secure the cost of production for their corn. We stand ready to join with the farmers of our sister states to guarantee the donation of enough corn to prevent the starvation of any human being in any country provided that the other 65 per cent of our population will guarantee to deliver directly to the starving people in any country all of the corn so donated."

"We deplore the disposition of the manufacturers of farm machinery to maintain war prices on all farm machinery when commodities in other lines have been reduced and the price of farm crops in some instances is showing a depreciation of more than 50 per cent. We recommend to our members and to the farm bureau of the State of Illinois that everything possible be done to conserve and repair the present equipment on the farms, with the result that the necessity for the buying of new equipment for the production and harvesting of this year's crop be reduced to the minimum."

#### Needless Waste Charged

"We call attention to the waste of time, equipment and energy in the marketing and distribution of our crops, and recommend the adoption of better and more efficient agencies in carrying out such operations whenever such agencies may appear to be practical and feasible. We endorse the principle of the cooperative handling of commodities of the farms wherever such agency promises to distribute more efficiently the foodstuffs of the nation from producer to consumer, and call upon our state and national legislative bodies to pass laws as will assist in such operations."

"We look upon the education of our young people as one of the principal safeguards to our future life, and recommend the addition of such laws and practices in local communities as will give to the children of the rural communities as good equipment as any of the children in our nation. We recommend the adoption of such instruction as will best fit the children of the farms for life's work in rural communities. We recommend that, in communities where such is feasible, the consolidation of rural districts for grade work be adopted to the end that the highest state of efficiency and economy may obtain in rural education."

#### New York Appeal

Governor Miller Sets Day for Aid for War Waif Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York — Herbert F. Smith, Commissioner of Education, has appointed January 19, to be the day for the annual campaign against the stricken children in eastern and central Europe from New York State through contributions to be made on Wednesday, January 19, to the European Relief Council, is urged by Gov.

#### MONEY ASKED FOR ELLIS ISLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Congress was asked yesterday by David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, for \$5,600,000 for enlargement of the Ellis Island immigration

Nathan L. Miller in a proclamation issued here yesterday.

The Governor calls upon all communities, institutions and persons within the state "to tender their moral and financial support without stint to the task of assuring the war waif children food and medical attention until the next harvest."

He urged that Wednesday, January 19, 1921, be set aside as a special day of self-denial, "on which the citizens of the state, out of such sacrifice as they may choose to make, shall send special contributions to the New York State Committee of the European Relief Council, whose headquarters is at 42 Broadway, New York City."

"I request that all corporations and persons having power to aid in exhibiting or displaying this proclamation shall cooperate in securing for it the widest possible publicity."

### CUBAN INQUIRY DECISION DELAYED

Spokesman in Washington for Liberal Party Commands the Decision of Senate Committee — Caution in Procedure Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Dr. Manuel R. Angulo, a member of the Cuban Liberal Party when informed yesterday that the Senate Cuban Relations Committee had decided to hold in abeyance its decision regarding a senatorial investigation of Cuban affairs in the island issued the following statement:

"The liquor people," says Dr. Baker, "are operating under the advice of counsel and that advice is that it is not possible, at least not now, by a frontal attack to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, but that it can be nullified by changing the alcoholic content in beverages that may legally be made and sold, and this can be done by a majority vote of the Congress. Why attempt repeal when nullification will answer? The Congress is not safe. This one is, and will appear much safer than it really is if a vote should be forced on the Volstead law during the coming session."

"Many congressmen will vote against a beer and wine amendment when they know it is impossible for passage who will vote for it if they are reasonably certain it will pass. This is a favorite method with some congressmen for deceiving the public. Congressmen who honestly favor prohibition will vote their principles entirely while those who do not, will not. The majority margin of real prohibitionists in Congress is very small."

"The reapportionment of Congress, following the present census, will admit above fifty additional Congressmen, nearly every one of whom will come from the large cities of the country and can reasonably be depended upon to stand for the liquor program. If the apportionment should not be increased the same difficulty faces because, in the country districts, the number will be decreased and in the great centers of population increased; hence, the stiffest fight the prohibitionists of this country will ever have will be two years hence at the next Congressional election. The liquor people are now systematically laying their plans for that contest. Meanwhile, they are increasingly violating the law to create if possible the greater reaction against prohibition."

"The whole scheme of prohibition, present and future, is on trial and is in peril. The adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the Volstead act enacted to carry the amendment into effect, did not bring prohibition. They simply cleared the way for making prohibition possible. A traffic so criminal in its character and conduct as the drink traffic does not go out of existence at the best of a constitutional amendment or an enforcement act. The abolishment of what has been termed 'the illegal traffic' has made the illegal traffic more profitable."

Dr. Baker appeals to all right-thinking men and women to fight on until the traffic is utterly destroyed. "It is unthinkable," he says, "that when complete victory is in sight there should be a fatal reaction in the face of ever met. To scrap the great organizations that have been for a quarter or a half century building, in the face of the unfinished task, would be a crime against humanity. To even cripple their efficiency by a lack of support would



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

#### A World Diary

Once upon a time the grand tour was a very serious business. How serious, so fine a scholar as Mr. Whibley has explained to us. Nothing but the coming of Mr. Cook wrote "Ihabad!" finally across its track. With his coming the age of leisure gave place to the age of hustle. So the grand tour began every day to be traced out for a man in his newspapers. As thus:

#### The Price of Coal

It is an age of memoirs, apologetics, what you will—intimate self-revelations, not made with the doctrinaire rectitude of a Montaigne, or the innocence of a Mr. Pergy, but at the foot of the grindstone for knives. The defeated German generals began it, perhaps, and now there is Monsieur Caillaux, quite willing to let it be known that he is le grand patriote, and that it is la perfide Albion who is still the enemy. Look at the price of coal! Monsieur Caillaux says in effect. Does not that alone prove nous sommes trahis. Betrayed by whom? Why by Clemenceau, of course, who persecuted me, and has deprived me of my civil rights. It is true there were charges against me, that they have said that I was pro-German before the war, defeatist during the war, agitator after the war, and for Caillaux the whole time. But to all of this I reply, Look what England is charging us for coal! To find anything to match this you must go back to the days of the Corsican Ogre, who wrought such terrible ills in England, that it was once demanded:

Who, while the British squadron lay off Cork (God bless the Regent and the Duke of York),  
With a foul earthquake ravaged the Caraccas,  
And raised the price of dry goods and  
Who makes the quarter loaf and Lud-dites rise?  
Who fills the butchers' shops with large  
blue fish?  
Who thought in James St. James court  
To pinch?  
Who burned the wardrobe of poor Lady Finch?

Obviously, in the mind of Monsieur Caillaux, the figure of Napoleon has been reversed in that of Mr. Lloyd George.

#### The Stowaway

In the midst of this a gentleman of the name of O'Callaghan, having stowed himself away on board an Atlantic liner, has emerged from his temporary retirement, in Newport News, with all the blaze of hereditary glory reflected by the office of Lord Mayor of Cork. There has been nothing quite so theatrical since William O'Brien arrived, in a fog, on board the Umbria, and was borne away in a tug, by his enthusiastic admirers, who seem not to have permitted the danger to the person of their hero to have weighed for one instant in the balance against the supposed insult to England. Anyhow it was a great day for Ireland, when Lord Mayor O'Callaghan stole out of the hold, or wherever it was. The only people whose feelings were disregarded were, indeed, those citizens of the United States who suddenly realized that their laws were the piece of elastic on which paddles from Cork were jerked across the Atlantic. How different might have been the fate of the worthy Ludwig Martens had he only had the foresight to be born an Irishman instead of a Russian, a Simeon Feiner instead of a Bolshevik, Orangeman, of course, being barred. Thus do the Irish live up to the commendation of the poet: The shamrock their olive, sworn to a quarrel.

Protects from the thunder and lightning of rows: Their sprig of shillelagh is nothing but laurel, which flourishes rapidly over their brows.

#### Eamonn in Search of His Presidency

In the interval President de Valera, at last justifying Mr. Polonius-Boland, has started talking in Ireland. Whether he is stopping at any of those expensive hotels to which such rude reference was made, in certain Irish circles, at the time of the Chicago convention, is not revealed. But since the government will not arrest him, and Michael Collins has no quarrel with him, it is calculated that he is the only entirely safe person in Ireland at the present moment.

#### The Royal American Regiment

More generous reading is the story of how the old colors of the Royal American Regiment have, after almost two centuries, been returned to New York to hang in Trinity Church, Governor's Island, where the battalion worshipped in the old colonial days. The regiment is the only one in the British service ever recruited in the United States, having been raised in 1775 by John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, that strange general of whom it was said, by a witty Philadelphian, that he was like St. George on the inn signs, always on horseback but never advancing. Today, after decades of

splendid service, the regiment has just seen its last and fiercest fighting, as the King's Royal Rifles, in France. It was at Louisburg and Montreal, under Amherst, and under Wolfe at Quebec. The gray silk folds of the colors, embroidered with roses and thistles, waved over all these other fields, in the days when the battalion was commanded by that Swiss soldier of fortune, Sir Frederick Haldiman. Today they have come back to the country from which they originally set out, as a gift, through Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, the present colonel of the regiment, from the British army. —T. U.

#### YARMOUTH ROADS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was remarked some time ago by an enthusiastic Chicagoan, who is also a critic of note, that the reason why no good poetry has been written about Chicago is that its poets either attain success and go to New York, or, being unsuccessful, remain in Chicago to write about themselves.

In and about Chicago, in recent years, there has developed a whole school of artists, the Chicago Society of Etchers, working in color and black and white, to record their impressions of the changing aspects of land and sky along the shore of Lake Michigan and in the neighboring dune country.

But why the North Shore has no prophet in verse is not easy to explain. Its lazy stretch of brown sand and green trees from Evanston to Racine should inspire sonnets; its aspect on a windy day when Michigan rages in other beneath a yellow sky to men who stand near run serious.

The ground swell rocks us from side to side, and we can make no way. Night falls and we anchor in Sole Bay, as the fishermen call it, off Orfordness, out of the track of the steamers that pass night and day from the Yarmouth Roads southward.

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What a sight, these trawlers in Lowestoft Harbor, their patched and parti-colored sails glowing in the sunshine. In and out, in and out, they go dropping their mainsails within an inch of the water, leaving the tiller to take care of itself, yet never a mistake made, though the sea is thick with vessels.

The pretty little yacht harbor lies apart, with large auxiliary steam yachts and tiny sailing boats and quaint little houseboats from the Broads, all so close that a word whispered on one could be heard on another. The good fellowship of the sea was with us all, and having made Yarmouth and returned to our moorings at night, we felt we were back again among friends, we forgot that the restless boys in their three-ton yacht had disturbed our slumbers, and we wished them well as they set sail for the Broads, where our uncompromising topmast forbids us to go.

There is something delightful in a harbor. At Brightlingsea a fine steam yacht lay for many years, and may be still, the owner never being able to decide to leave the waters that had been so long his home, though the crew never knew from day to day if they would not have to up anchor and be off. Full supplies were aboard, and everything ready for starting. Every day there was some reason for delay, and that went on till months passed into years.

**Dame Quickly in the Bun Shop**

The customers of a London restaurant had an unexpected pleasure the other afternoon. The shop was open, as usual, with the tables inviting set out, when, all of a sudden, figures in Elizabethan dress appeared from behind a screen. There were three or four men in doublet and hose, a girl in page's attire, and an older woman in cap and farthingale whom Shakespeare lovers recognized at once as Dame Quickly. These figures moved quickly to the center of the large room, and there, with no preliminary fuss or ceremony, without even disarranging the tables to make themselves a better stage, they proceeded to enact a scene from Henry IV. They used a table that happened to be empty and by this foisted it down, and on it placed his footstool, and on the footstool his baldachin. The other actors came and went among the tables, waitresses, and customers, according to the business of the scene, without in any way disturbing the usual custom of the shop, except that visitors and waitresses alike paused in the act of passing sandwiches to cast an interested eye on the performers.

The customers naturally supposed at first that the entertainment had been arranged by the firm, but inquiry elicited the fact, so far was this from being the case, the manager and attendants were all equally taken by surprise, as they had received no hint of what was going to happen. All they knew of the matter was that a considerable number of young people, strangers to them, had come into the shop, and taken their places at the tables, occupying about half the number of seats and tables in the large room and ordering cakes galore.

Michigan the land becomes more and more broken, and Glencoe, far out on the interurban line, possesses steep ravines, winding, sandy roads, little hills and white birch trees, pale against the crimson of the sunset, with the lake flaring in a thousand ever-changing, ever-new colors below them.

Neither New York nor yet Boston, nor any middle-western city has such a district as the North Shore at its gates. Sweeping from Lincoln Park in Chicago itself, and at first bordered with apartment houses of gay-colored brick, the North Shore winds and twists ever more wild and more vividly colored, until, beyond the Wisconsin state line, it falls prey to the urban desires and pursuits of Racine.

**Meeting the Durban Mailboat**

A feature of Durban life is the indaba (affair) of meeting the mailboat.

News comes through, perhaps by telephone, that the boat is sighted and will be round the buoy within half an hour. There is a skurry over breakwater, and the first available car takes friends to the point to await the arrival of the big liner. She is a

#### THE NORTH SHORE

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**SEEING KELLY AT THE POST**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been推倒了, the red bulk of an ore carried against the slashing blue of the lake whipped by a northeast breeze that brings forth a chantey; pleasant rainbows clustered with wildflowers near Glencoe should suggest pastoral; but, for all its beauty, the North Shore goes unhonored.

Yet it has great charm. It lacks the severity of New England's rugged, jagged coast line, but even the pink gravel of Evanston's trim streets lends attraction to the blue lake, dozing beyond a bed of scarlet and yellow tulips. On Northwestern's campus at Evanston there are nodding green trees, and at what other college can one gaze from the buildings and see the shipping of the world go by? In calm weather there are trim, white lake liners, racing northward for Mackinac, the brown-hulled whaleback lazily up to Milwaukee, freighters in ballast for Marquette, Houghton, Dollar Bay and the Copper Range, freighters ramping down to Chicago with deckloads of Wisconsin lumber or Michigan ore, hustling, fussy little tugs, and the remainder of the shipping of the lakes, which rivals in diversity that of the Seven Seas.

In time of storm you may hear the sirens roaring and moaning through the gray mist, and the hungry combers tear at the very campus itself, as the spray falls on the tulips.

Northward, near Willmette, Winnetka and Kenilworth, quaint towns of still more quaint but entirely modern houses, the shore grows wilder. Beaches present a golden surface for the silver ripples to break upon, bluffs are crowned with violets, vacant lots become rolling fields, wood or open, and eastward the great lake spreads an unruled surface to the sharp-cut horizon. It has, for the moment, all the vastness of the sea, yet it is not so vast as the sea. Certain it is that it is immense enough, certain it is that it is violent enough in times of storm, but there is something lacking. It is not Father Ocean.

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beautiful sight as she rounds the bluff. Her gray sides form a pleasing contrast to scarlet funnels. Her lines suggest those of a proud bird as she turns and passes quietly between the two breakwaters.

"A blue" day in Durban shows the sky as a pure canopy of cloudless azure, which at sunset will be spread with a glory of delicate rose, tinting the red brick buildings to soft pink, and shedding its radiance in mother-of-pearl tones over the sea, bluff and town. On this fresh morning, after recent showers, the bluff makes a delightful setting to the picture, with its vivid shades of green reflected in the water below. Seagulls hover over the breakwaters and bay, their wings gleaming white against the side of the hill.

The steamer turns in the bay a

fussy tug noses her firmly toward her appointed berth. The decks are lined with passengers eagerly looking for their relatives among the crowds ashore. On the wharf the throng chatters, points and waves its turn. At times the excitement in some quarters reaches such a pitch that the customs men who stand near run serious.

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## POLICIES TOWARD RUSSIA STATED

Acting Secretary of State of United States Declares Hostility of Washington Government to People or Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A letter from Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, to Alton B. Parker, president of the National Civic Federation, in answer to the questions propounded last fall by the League of Free Nations Association to the presidential candidates, is regarded here as an informal outline of the present policy of the United States toward Soviet Russia. Mr. Parker submitted the questions to the Secretary of State. Under date of January 8, this year, Mr. Davis replied in part:

"I have before me your letter of November 26, 1920, addressed to the Secretary of State, in which you call attention to certain criticisms of the Russian policy of the State Department made in a widely published declaration, and in which you ask what ground there is, if any, for these statements and request specific answers to all of the points raised. I understand that the charges were made by the League of Free Nations Association in an open letter addressed to the presidential candidates on October 29 and widely published as an advertisement in the daily press, obviously in the hope of influencing the outcome of the election. Now that the votes have been cast and the results are known, I have no objection to replying specifically to the charges made in order to rectify the misapprehensions which this document suggests.

### Method Criticized

"After a short introduction emphasizing the great importance of the Russian problem in the return to peace and the reconstruction problems that now face us, the letter propounds five questions. In form they start with certain statements of what is alleged to be the Russian policy of this administration and uniformly end up with the question, If elected, will you support this policy? This question is a specious method of presentation, as the truth or falsehood of the assertions made as to the existing policy toward Russia is of supreme importance.

The first paragraph of this questionnaire reads as follows:

"I. First—Our recent policy, although never clearly stated, has been to refuse to permit relief to be sent to that vast portion of Russia which is under the control of the Soviet Government. Thousands of Russians, Bolsheviks and non-Bolsheviks, are suffering from lack of medical supplies, soap, and the common necessities of life. No American has been officially permitted to feed a sick Russian child or to send medicine to a Russian hospital. If elected, will you support this policy?

The first sentence of this paragraph is unequivocally false; the second sentence is true; the third sentence, is somewhat ambiguous, but false in its obvious intention. Since the War Trade Board regulations in regard to trade with Russia were amended, on July 8, 1920, it is not true that it has been our policy to refuse to permit relief to be sent to Soviet Russia. The only restriction maintained by this government on export trade with Soviet Russia is the restriction on the export of munitions or commodities susceptible of immediate military use. For the shipment of commodities under this qualification it is necessary to apply for special export license. There is no restriction on the export to Russia of medical supplies, soap, and the common necessities of life. No special license is needed, none has been applied for. That relatively little of these commodities has been sent is due to purely commercial considerations. Two different organizations have been carrying on a noisy agitation in this matter and asserting that they have been prevented by this government from sending medical supplies to Russia. They have been informed that no such obstacle exists to such shipments, but apparently they have no funds to send supplies or to pay for their transport.

### Efforts Toward Relief

The Department of State has taken an intense and continual interest in the possibility of arranging for large-scale relief work by strong and reputable organizations. The difficulties which have stood in the way of any accomplishments in this matter have been raised, not by this government but by the Soviets, who cannot find in their theory of communism any excuse for private philanthropy. Representatives of the large relief organizations, with the knowledge and approval of the Department of State, have visited the central Soviet authorities in Moscow, in the hope of establishing a modus vivendi for such work, but with two exceptions have been met by rebuff. In this matter the experience of this government has been identical with that of European countries, both those which were associated with us in the war and the northern neutrals. The only relief work which the Soviet will tolerate is the direct gift of supplies to the Soviet Government, to be distributed by them as their own largesse. Quite aside from the question of whether this would be politically expedient, it is the opinion of almost all of those experienced in such work that it would be impossible to raise funds from private subscription on this basis.

The two exceptions to this have been, first, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which, contrary to the opinion of their colleagues, have felt that it was possible to extend re-

lief in Soviet Russia on the conditions drawn up by the Soviet authorities, and, second, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), which has been operating almost continuously in Russia on a small scale under British management.

### Official Action Withheld

The State Department has taken the position that it could not officially encourage the entry into Soviet territory of American relief workers so long as the Soviet authorities continue to hold as hostages American citizens who are not accused of any illegal activity, but its attitude toward relief workers has been identical with that toward private business enterprises. Any American citizen who wishes to enter Russia on his own responsibility and without a passport, can do so without any let or hindrance from this government. The official obstruction to the feeding of sick Russian children by Americans has come not from this government, but from the Soviets.

"II. The second paragraph reads as follows:

"Second—Under a recent ruling, the State Department confiscates the passports of American citizens traveling to and from Russia, nor are Americans officially permitted to communicate with Russia. An American of Russian descent cannot communicate uninhibited with his mother in Russia; cannot ascertain whether his relatives are living or dead; cannot, if they are in distress, bring them to the United States; cannot himself go to their aid, if elected, will you support this policy?

The first sentence deals with the question of passports. In conformity with the order lifting the War Trade Board restrictions against trade with Soviet Russia, it has been the policy of this department to issue passports to Americans wishing to enter Soviet Russia, good for the countries of transit. The authors of this paragraph seem to have had no idea of the nature of a passport. It is merely a formal and engraved adaptation of an official letter of introduction. It is addressed to a friendly government or government, and it would not be proper or appropriate for this government to give a letter of introduction to the Soviet authorities.

"There is no possibility of normal passport courtesies between governments which are not in diplomatic relations.

### Passport Difficulties

"A more recent order has instructed the diplomatic and consular officers in countries contiguous to Soviet Russia to take up the American passports of such Americans as wish to enter Soviet Russia, to be returned to them on their leaving Soviet territory, as the passports addressed to governments with which we have diplomatic relations could be of no legitimate use to them in Soviet territory, where they would have no sense and would offer no protection. No hardship is imposed on the Americans wishing to enter Russia, at their own risk, and the chance of the misuse of American passports is notably decreased.

The second sentence of this paragraph involves much the same considerations. Postal communications are based on a commercial contract and imply solvency on both sides. Postal communications with Soviet Russia could not be formally established without treaty negotiations. That this government does not take such steps in order to facilitate postal communications cannot be justly construed as a refusal to permit communications. As a matter of fact, it is well known that letters do pass between the two territories.

An American of Russian descent wishing to communicate with his mother in Russia, while it is impossible for this government at present actually to help him, is not hindered nor interfered with by it.

It is true that he would probably experience great difficulty in bringing his relatives to the United States. Some of the difficulties might be raised by the immigration authorities of this country or by the Secretary of State in the discharge of trust conferred upon him by the President to execute the so-called visa regulations, but past experience indicates that they would be small indeed compared to the difficulties raised by the Soviet authorities. There is the same attempt to mislead in the statement that he cannot himself go to their aid. If he has the means to travel to the Soviet border and is admitted by the Soviet authorities, he will not be hindered by this government."

### American in Moscow Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further complications in the Russian situation yesterday, as announced from the State Department, included the news that Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick of the American Red Cross is now a prisoner in a jail in Moscow. Captain Kilpatrick was captured by Bolsheviks in a jail in Moscow.

It was also learned from reports reaching the State Department that a strong anti-American campaign is being waged by the Bolsheviks in Asia Minor, and that American business men are leaving Samson because of disturbed conditions there.

### MISS GARDEN TO DIRECT OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Announcement of the appointment of Miss Mary Garden as the general director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company has been made by the executive committee of the Chicago Opera Association. Her appointment follows the resignation of Herbert Johnson as executive director of the organization and that of Gino Marinuzzi as artistic manager. Mr. Marinuzzi is to remain as conductor.

The two exceptions to this have been, first, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which, contrary to the opinion of their colleagues, have felt that it was possible to extend re-

## NEED OF REFORMS IN POSTAL SERVICE

New York Branch as an Example  
—Mr. Patten's Administration Praised—Blame for Defects Placed on Washington Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—No appointment which the new President makes will be of more direct interest to the people of the country than the man he selects to be Postmaster-General. If that man is equipped to direct the work of the Post Office Department on lines of actual, rather than false economy, thus building up the efficiency of the service regardless of the temptation to make a good record on money saved and a political machine satisfied, Mr. Harding will win the gratitude of the people who pay for good postal service and also of the employees who wish to give it.

This conclusion is obvious after an impartial study of the postal service situation is made. Such a review, based on interviews with the postmaster of this city, a representative of the merchants of the city, and with the employees themselves, has made it clear that the inefficiency of the service, while due in part to war conditions, to readjustment from those conditions and to the continued growth of the population, is largely a responsibility which may be lodged directly in Washington, at the head of the Post Office Department.

### Postmaster Patten's Record

It is the general opinion here, for instance, that Thomas J. Patten, postmaster of this city, has made a most excellent record, and under difficulties imposed upon him by Washington's false ideas of economy. Everybody in the service knows that, under a previous postmastership, false economy was not so much the hindrance to efficiency as was politics. One postmaster, it is said, was interested in a local political club of which the supervisors in this branch of the department were members. It has been stated authentically that it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain promotion if the applicant was not a member of this club. There is an instance on record of a postal employee, who for his activity in helping the men make new and more profitable, to them, arrangement under which they should buy their uniforms, was demoted in pay by the then postmaster in this city; and when this man, under the rights held by a postal employee, went to Washington to appeal to his congressman for justice, the congressman at first answered that membership in this political club might be a very good thing for the man. But he did not join. He did not obtain the justice he sought. And it is said that the postmaster under whom this occurred is aspiring to return to the position under the Harding Administration.

**Promotions Now Based on Merit**

For 20 years, it is said, promotions within the service here could not be obtained without the influence of some representative in Congress. Mr. Patten, however, changed this system, and, under his regime, promotions have been made on the basis of the applicant's worth. And, although a Democrat, he has refused to remove efficient supervisors simply because they were Republicans from the old regime.

The present postmaster, then, has as far as possible kept free from political manipulation of the department here. But he has not been free from the hindrances of Washington's policy of false economy. That policy has done away with the pneumatic mail tubes here. Mail which was formerly sent direct to more than a score of stations within the city is now sent to only four station terminals. This makes for congestion and delay. Between these stations the mail is transported by automobile rather than by tube, which also makes for delay. The railway post office service has been reduced to such an extent that the mail is not sorted in transit as it used to be, but is sorted after its arrival at the two railroad terminals. This causes more delay.

### Temporary Employees

Also, these changes and the growth of the service required taking on many temporary employees. Mr. Patten has said that of the 15,000 employees in this city, 3000 are temporary. These men are not subject to civil service. Their jobs are usually obtained through recommendations or requests from organizations and individuals. They do not intend to remain in the service. They have no marked sense of responsibility nor pride in good service. Sometimes they float from one station to the other, after dismissal for repeated refusal or failure to mend their ways. This makes for more delay and for mistakes, of which the public justly complains.

Mr. Patten's case is regarded as an example of a postmaster willing and eager to improve the service in every way, but whose hands are tied by a parsimonious policy in Washington. There is, too, Postmaster-General Burleson's unflinching refusal to have anything to do with the Letter Carriers Association. He is described as thinking they are agitators, and will not listen to them. And yet unprejudiced conversation with any of their officials can only convince the investigator that these men are not only banded together for their own good, but also for the good of the service.

### Alleged Parsimonious Policy

It is apparent that the majority of postal employees are eager to give the best possible service. But they claim that they are suffering unjust treat-

ment. They see clearly the fallacy of a parsimonious policy. For years, they remember, the number of carriers has not been increased in this city and yet the service required of them has increased by leaps and bounds. They charge that what system of promotion there is is not a proper one. And yet, almost to a man, they support Mr. Patten. Some of them would urge him as the new Postmaster-General. They would like to see the appointment made, regardless of political party. They know what politics have meant to the service in the past, and they recognize how Mr. Patten has cleaned it out of the New York branch. They say that a Postmaster-General who would direct the whole department along lines of actual economy, free from politics, and who would give postmasters of similar determination a free hand to put such convictions into effect, would go a long way toward making the entire service what it should be and worth what the people pay for it.

**RETRENCHMENT BY STATE APPROVED**

New York Governor's Program for Reduction in Expenditures Commended by Judges and Commercial Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller's program of retrenchment in state expenditures has met with widespread approval throughout the State. Thus far the only opposition has come from disgruntled officeholders, who know that they will not be able to spend so much money carelessly, and that many jobs will be cut off as unnecessary. The judges of the Court of Appeals have formally promised the Governor their encouragement, telling their former colleagues that they feel certain his program will be successful. Civic and other organizations throughout the State are adopting resolutions approving his stand, an example of which are those passed by the Merchants Association of New York City, in part as follows:

"Whereas, The appropriations made for the support of the state government have risen during the last 20 years from \$23,926,377 in 1900 to \$145,219,906 in 1920, necessitating new forms of taxation burdensome to the population of the State and especially to the people of New York City, who pay approximately 70 per cent of the state taxes; and

"Whereas, Despite the fact that the demand per capita to meet the budget appropriations has risen from \$4.94 in 1915 to \$13.79 in 1921, the requested appropriations as tabulated by the legislative budget committee for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, amount to \$201,644,292, not including the interest and amortization charges on the \$45,000,000 bond for the soldiers and sailors bonus which was approved by the people of the State at the polls last November; therefore

"Resolved, That the Merchants Association approves the spirit and letter of the Governor's recommendations for economy as made in his message and pledges to him its hearty support in the execution of his program; and, be it further

"Resolved, That in our judgment the business interests throughout the State should cooperate with the Governor in his endeavor to reduce the state's expenses and should make a concerted effort to sustain the Governor and to combat any opposition, open or concealed, that may manifest itself to the passage of necessary legislation, or to other measures essential to the success of the Governor's proposal."

**Reliability of Statistics Doubted**

Figures of the health department as to the success of vaccination in general, and in the present emergency in particular, were contested by Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Dr. Robertson has boasted that there will never be a serious epidemic of smallpox in Chicago while he

## COERCION CHARGED TO HEALTH BOARD

Chicago Officials Said to Be Exerting Economic Pressure on Workers to Compel Them to Submit to Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following up its decree that everybody in Chicago should be vaccinated against smallpox, the Health Department of this city, headed by John Dill Robertson, commissioner, is bringing economic pressure to bear upon those whom it cannot directly by law compel to submit to vaccination. The occasion for this move is the unusual number of alleged epidemics in cities adjacent to Chicago, and the widespread condition of unemployment.

Notices are being mailed to employers in factories, hotels, stores and commercial houses, that in order to avoid the closing of their businesses should smallpox appear among their employees, they must comply with the Health Department requirements that every employee be vaccinated or show evidence of "successful" vaccination within the last seven years.

### Survey of Employees Urged

Employers are urged to employ no one who opposes these measures. They are urged to make a survey of their employees, classify those who have never been vaccinated, and those who have not been vaccinated recently, and discharge those who do not submit to vaccination.

In the present depressed condition in many lines of business it will be seen that some firms may find this a convenient excuse for letting some of their surplus employees go. Or the employees, fearing discharge when there is so much general unemployment, will submit rather than take the risk of losing their places.

These notices are not being mailed out direct from the Health Department. The cooperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the Hotel Men's Association has been solicited, and thus the influence of these organizations upon their members has been put behind the move. But the order does not promise that the firm which enforces 100 per cent vaccination will not also be closed in case smallpox appears.

The Health Department has announced that it has plenty of vaccine and plenty of doctors to vaccinate everybody in the city that needs it.

This means, according to figures supplied a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Herman Spalding, chief of the medical inspection bureau, that the Health Department has on hand vaccine amounting to \$35,000 in value. The department offers to supply this vaccine to all firms on request, making a small charge to the larger firms, but issuing it free to the police last November; therefore

"Resolved, That the Merchants Association approves the spirit and letter of the Governor's recommendations for economy as made in his message and pledges to him its hearty support in the execution of his program; and, be it further

"Resolved, That in our judgment the business interests throughout the State should cooperate with the Governor in his endeavor to reduce the state's expenses and should make a concerted effort to sustain the Governor and to combat any opposition, open or concealed, that may manifest itself to the passage of necessary legislation, or to other measures essential to the success of the Governor's proposal."

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## "OPEN SHOP" SEEN AS LEADING ISSUE

Industrial Situation Throughout United States Said to Be Revealing Strategic Maneuvers for and Against the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the "open shop" is the dominant issue in the present relation between employer and employee is the practically unanimous opinion of those in touch with the industrial situation throughout the United States. Leaders of several of the larger Labor organizations have recently made the assertion that certain employers and groups of employers are conducting a campaign which, although not definitely designated as such, has the object of returning "open shop" conditions and breaking the power of the Labor unions.

The situation in the garment making trade is pointed to as typical of the alleged drive by manufacturers. In New York and Boston practically all of the shops are empty, due to abrogation by the manufacturers' associations of agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The employers assert that the break has as its object the lowering of prices through reduction in wages and production cost. The union insists that the move is against organized Labor and is an effort to re-establish the "open shop" in the trade. As a result the manufacturers refuse to employ the union men as such, and the workers refuse to return unless they do so as recognized union members and under working conditions which they are willing to discuss as a body.

In the textile industry, where a recent wage reduction of 23 1/2 per cent has been

## ENGINEERS TRAINED IN PRACTICAL WAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Successfully Combines Theory With Practice in Cooperative Electrical Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Success

ful operation of a cooperative

course in electrical engineering, which

combines a thorough academic training

with a practical utilization of the

resources of a commercial enterprise,

is reported after one year and one-half

of trial at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. William H. Timbie of the Department of Electrical Engineering explained the course to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as "an attempt to educate and develop engineers of the highest scientific, engineering and administrative capacities, well-grounded in theory and in specialized knowledge, and who, above all, possess the power to apply the theories to the practical requirements of manufacturing."

Recognizing the need for more men

in the electrical engineering profes-

sion who could combine creative and

research ability with a broad adminis-

trative and executive knowledge,

Professor Timbie said, establishment

of an adequate course was considered.

It was felt that, with the increasing

demand in industry and the widening

of the field of electrical science, this

course must represent a new departure

in training. To meet this, practical

cooperative education was hit upon

as the best means, and the assistance

of the General Electric Company, with

its plant at Lynn, Massachusetts, was

sought and obtained.

### Course Five Years

Under the prevailing system the

course is five years in length, the first

two being devoted to academic work

at the institute, although an equiva-

lent education is accepted for these

years. Directly the second year work

is finished the class begins work at

the plant of the electric company,

going on the payroll as employees of

the company at a fixed payment each

week. With the reopening of the

West Peterboro by-election, by the

Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minis-

ter, and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minis-

ter of Militia and Defense. The

Premier and his colleagues addressed

two meetings in the same evening, the

Opera House being inadequate to hold

the numbers who came to hear the

politics of the government expounded.

While there was evident an inclina-

tion on the part of some of those pres-

ent to ask questions on the issues of

the day, both speakers were well re-

ceived, and the Premier in particular

received a hearty reception.

Mr. Meighen at the outset declared

that the government of Sir Robert

Borden had not made any pledge to

relinquish the reins of office at the

conclusion of the war. There had

been some claim for an election among

the Opposition forces, but for his own

part he did not believe that this was

the time for an election. The govern-

ment of 1917 had the same mandate as

any other government ever had.

Though war was the issue at that

time no commitment was made by the

leader of the government restricting

the constitutional lifetime of the ad-

ministration. "I have been through

Canada during the last few months"

said Mr. Meighen, "and I have heard

nothing of a demand for a general

election.

### Reestablishment Needed

"What I did find was that the people

of this country need an opportunity

to get along quietly, and reestablish

their business upon a normal basis.

What the former member of this con-

stituency (J. H. Burnham) wants an

election for I will not attempt to de-

fine. We, of course, are not afraid of

political division in Canada. We are

glad to get an opportunity to meet

some of the charges that have been

leveled against us.

"We are challenged on the tariff

issue," continued the Premier, "after

the greatest struggle any government

ever had. 'Or that it is demanded that

we go to the country for a verdict.'

He then proceeded to lay down the

government's policy in that issue.

"Never in the history of Canada has

there been greater restrictions on im-

migration than there is at the present

time," said Mr. Meighen. "Last year

we bought from the United States

\$927,000,000 worth of goods, which was

more than we bought from the entire

world during the previous years. We

sold only \$545,000,000 to that country

for the same year. That is a great

bright point. Get your minds on

that and decide whether there is any

good reason to break down the tariff.

That is one good reason why we

should support the present govern-

ment.

### Millions Paid in Exchange

"We pay our neighbors several mil-

lions in exchange alone. That is the

direction the opponents of the govern-

ment ask you to take at the present

time. The integrity of the industries

of this country depends upon the protec-

tive principle of the present govern-

ment. You can have a tariff and no

protection. You can tax goods made

in other countries. If you want that

kind of a tariff, don't vote for us.

"When the time comes when we are

dependent for goods on American in-

dustry and the time will come when

we will be dependent on what they

do with us," said the Premier. There

never was a time when the necessity

for maintaining a moderate protection

in Canada was as apparent as it was

today. The Canadian tariff today

averaged 23 1/2 per cent on dutiable

goods and 14 per cent on goods free

of duty.

### Income Tax Heavy

During the 16 years of Sir Wilfrid

Laurier's régime the average duty was

a little over 25 per cent. The govern-

ment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier required a

revenue of \$100,000,000 to run the

country. Today we require a revenue of

\$400,000,000, due in a large measure

to the demands of war. Our income

tax today is heavier than any country

in the civilized world, and is directed

at the men of wealth.

"They take it out of the working

men," declared a voice in the audience.

"Then we had better not make it any larger," retorted the Premier. The

speaker produced a list of figures

showing how the income tax affects

the men of wealth. "A man with an

income of \$200,000 pays nearly one-

half of his income in the form of in-

come tax," declared the Premier. And

yet the government is accused of be-

ingfriend the profiteers.

## MUSIC

### BOSTON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts

The eleventh program of the Boston Symphony, given on January 14, was as follows: Overture in the Italian style in C major op. 176; Haydn's "Military" Symphony; Bruch, Concerto for Violin in G minor op. 26; Debussy's "La Mer." Mr. Monteux's revival of Schubert's Overture was not a happy thought. The Overture is hopelessly dull and old-fashioned; it is not even characteristic of Schubert himself; it is Schubert masquerading in the guise of Rossini and Company; his masquerade is but poor stuff, lacking that touch of humor so necessary to the successful assumption of another's personality. The Italian mannerisms are in evidence without the saving qualities.

There is little to be said of Haydn's "Military" Symphony. To our way of thinking Haydn wrote several symphonies of greater musical interest. No doubt in days gone by the sound of triangle, drum and cymbals amused, perhaps even astonished, the audience. There were many in the audience of yesterday who derived evident pleasure from this clear, limp, artless, tiresome music. Due respect must be paid to the "classics."

Isolde Menges was the soloist in the Bruch concerto. She played with full, rich tone, excellent rhythmic sense and clear technic. Her phrasing was musical and she more than fulfilled every demand which the timeworn concerto made upon her. Are there now new concertos for the violin, worthy of a hearing? Even Bruch has written one fully as interesting as the one played yesterday, yet seldom heard. Debussy's "See Pieces" closed the program. Mr. Monteux is probably the finest and most authoritative interpreter of such music in America at the present time. He revealed new beauties in these sketches. He created the mood and atmosphere so necessary for their proper effect. His interpretation was stimulating to the imagination. There were many delicate touches of color, many clever bits of orchestral technic, many beautifully drawn phrases throughout the performance.

Alexander H. W. Bremer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Material for a biographical sketch of Alexander H. W. Bremer, sent out by the International Music Festival League, shows him to have been a native of Denmark, though from 1867 he lived in this city. The visit of Rachmaninoff is an event of major moment. He created at the outset of his program—with the ninth sonata of Mozart—a singular atmosphere of ideality and profundity. For all the breadth and outreach of his art, it finds no room for the littleness of personal display. Therefore the many piano students, youthful or mature, who came to hear him were instructed in something higher than technique. He showed that Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words (numbers 32, 33, 47, 57, 17) are far from tepid and outward; he read Chopin as if it were Homeric poetry of open spaces. Two "études-tableaux" of his own making, played here for the first time, were the least effectual things he did. Named "Marzial" and "Alia Marcia Funebre," they were whimsical rhythmic experiments that smelt of the lamp and smacked of the laboratory. Mr. Rachmaninoff's "Barcarolle" was a different matter. It had the acclaim that went also to the famous C sharp minor Prelude, given among the encores. The composer played the latter with unusual sedateness and deliberation in the first part, and a careful gradation of the final chords to the merest whisper of sound.



## BRITISH ENGINEERS ACCEPT AGREEMENT

Amalgamated Engineers Union  
Accepts National Basis for  
Overtime and Night Shifts  
—Other Claims Hang Fire

By special Labor correspondent of The  
Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By a majority of over three to one, the engineers have accepted the recommendations of their executive to accept the agreement concluded with the employers standardizing on a national basis the payment for overtime and night shift. One of the many problems of the engineering trade, responsible for much bitterness and dislocation of industry in the past, has been finally settled, leaving the negotiators free to concentrate their energies on the remaining claims submitted by the new engineering amalgamation.

Foremost among these is the demand for an immediate advance in wages of 5d. an hour to journeymen, 3d. an hour to apprentices, with corresponding increase on piecework prices where a system of payment by results obtains. Following closely there is the machine question and the apprenticeship question; the latter, strangely, submitted not in the historic form demanding limitation to within certain proportion to the number of journeymen, but as a complaint that the modern method of training, falls lamentably short of the essential requirements to produce a thoroughly equipped engineer. But of this later.

### Wage Advance Unsettled

It is much to be regretted that the conferences between the Engineering Employers and the union representatives are not proceeding as smoothly as the results of the first few meetings led one to hope and believe. The employers evidently believe they have conceded as much as the state of trade and a falling market justify in bringing up the low-rated districts to that of the higher in regard to overtime and night shift. In the matter of an advance in wages, the question is no nearer settlement than it was four months ago when it came before the government Industrial Court.

Indeed, it would appear to be drifting further from agreement in consequence of the attitude of the employers who take up the question and the apprentice question. Obviously what the engineering employers are attempting to achieve is a solution to three problems under one agreement. They are, doubtless, prepared to concede something in the way of an advance in wages, providing concessions are made by the union representatives in regard to the number of apprentices.

### Attempts Futile

The record of the York conferences, the statutory monthly conferences of engineering employers and trade unions to consider matters unsettled at local conferences, is simply full to overflowing of futile attempts to arrive at agreements as to who shall operate certain machines. And whatever prospects the powerful Engineering Employers Federation ever had of achieving their object when there were a number of competing unions, many of them embracing semi-skilled men, against the introduction of whom the higher skilled men were continually protesting, these prospects have entirely disappeared with the recent amalgamation into one engineering union, the Amalgamated Engineers Union.

By playing off the skilled unions against the lesser skilled it has been possible in the past to achieve some measure of success; particularly was this the case in the early days of the war when, by granting a substantial addition to the weekly wage of the "setter up," a highly skilled man, incomes were frequently made upon the status of the machine winder who was invariably dependent upon the former. J. T. Brownlie, replying to Sir Adam M. Smith, representing the employers, urged the necessity for dealing with the wages application as a distinct and separate question, one that had been submitted months ago, and upon which his members were demanding an answer.

### Deliberate Delay Alleged

It was no longer possible to pacify the branches by drawing their attention to the fact that negotiations were proceeding, and to restrain themselves from taking action that might interfere with or jeopardize those negotiations. There is a great deal to be said for the union's point of view, and the sympathy of all acquainted with the difficulties and obstacles overcome by the Amalgamated Engineers Union will go to the president and other officials at the manner in which negotiations are being dragged out over a period of months, postponement and delay (deliberately pursued it is alleged) on the part of employers.

### Industrial Warfare

"While the danger of the war has been overcome," said the president of the convention, "industrial warfare is still world-wide, and, even in Australia, it is appalling to see the economic waste and loss of production. The question of hours and wages appears to be beyond the control of arbitration courts, boards of trade and other tribunals as at present established and constituted. The law of supply and demand has taken possession of the economic field. The conspicuous failure of arbitration courts to have their awards obeyed is rapidly bringing industrial laws into contempt. The shortage of skilled labor and building materials makes it increasingly difficult for builders to carry out their contracts and so limits the amount of work undertaken. Yet the natural resources of the Commonwealth are only on the verge of development and all that is required is for all sections to pull together."

## STATUS OF GREEK KING WITH ALLIES

### Unless He Can Show Evidence of Honest Purpose, He Cannot Expect to Enjoy Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATHENS, Greece—In previous dispatches, says W. Crawford Price, it has been shown that while King Constantine differed from Mr. Venizelos in the latter's determination to make common cause with the Allies at the commencement of the European conflict, he offered on several occasions to join in the war, on conditions which appeared to him to be dictated by the actual circumstances. These offers were forthcoming during the first year of hostilities, on certain occasions, and while they may not have been sincere, there is no existing proof of this. On the other hand, they were never pursued by the Allies, either because of the infatuation of London and Paris for Bulgaria, or because the entente representatives in Athens, who were backing Mr. Venizelos, contented themselves by considering that no good thing could emanate from the Palace.

The only offer of cooperation made, after Mr. Venizelos left for Salonika to found his provincial government, almost immediately followed his departure. It is probable that this was a direct attempt to forestall the Cretan, and the virility of anti-Venizelism at the court was such that the King might even have gone to war to achieve this end. Anyway, the entente accepted the view that Constantine was only playing fortune, and the negotiations dropped.

### "Unfriendly" to the Allies

From this date (October, 1916) the only data one has to go upon are provided by the unsubstantiated assertions of the French in Macedonia, the vapors of those who directed the British secret service in the Aegean, and the more definite revelations published in the Greek White Book. Certain it is, however, that the slaughter of British and French sailors here in Athens in December, 1916, and the telegrams from Queen Sophie to the former Kaiser, will take a great deal of explaining away. It is well known that the court during this period was filled with the most Germanophile elements in Greece, and there is at least circumstantial evidence that German submarine crews received a great deal of information which most probably reached them from Athens. To sum up, until Constantine can clear himself, the case against him from October, 1916, is very strong.

Presuming that the monarch had by this time become really "unfriendly" to the Allies, it behoves one to ascertain the motive. Whether he had come to desire a German victory or not has yet to be definitely established. What one is entitled to assume from one's knowledge of the situation, however, is that he and his entourage regarded Mr. Venizelos as an enemy, and the Salonika expedition became, therefore, the allies of their enemy. Constantine is a very stubborn individual, apt to regard those not for him as quite definitely against him, and it sufficed for the Allies to favor Mr. Venizelos to send him footloose in the other direction.

A Reason But Not An Excuse  
The employers are finding that the system of military training is an interference. It requires the attendance of boys at fairly frequent, and often inconvenient, hours and tends to discourage the employers. Then, too, it is complained that parents are exploiting their boys by sending them where they can get the most money as early as possible and neglecting their future interests. The master builders are making efforts to inform the fathers and mothers that, although a calling offers better wages for the time being, it leads to a cul de sac. They are pointing out that the economic result of boys being kept away from trades in Australia is likely to be serious unless checked quickly.

### The Only Solution

The absence of a definite system of apprenticeship is regarded as a national calamity. Compulsory technical education is considered to be the only solution, and that aspect will be brought before the authorities. At present 16 years is the youngest age at which a boy may be accepted for apprenticeship, and unskilled industries are paying as high as £3 10s. a week for lads 18 years old.

The president of the conference in his address remarked that it seemed obvious to him that, with a scarcity of skilled labor in Australia, on one hand, and a large number of unemployed on the other, the most expeditious and sensible way of overcoming the difficulty would be to train immediately a sufficient number of unskilled, or partially skilled workers to assist skilled men. The present system of vocational training throughout Australia of returned soldiers showed what could be done in that direction and the master builders would have to do something soon.

### SOUTH AFRICA HONORS GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—Prince Arthur of Connaught, shortly after he arrived in South Africa and assumed duty as Governor-General, had conferred on him the degree of doctor of law at the University of South Africa at Pretoria. After the ceremony he replied: "Mr. Vice-Councilor, it has given me great pleasure to come here today and to receive the degree of doctor of laws of the University of South Africa. It is an honor which I shall always value very highly, and to me personally it has been gratifying that one of my first public acts in this country has been to receive an honor from the University of South Africa, of which my father is chancellor, a position which I know he is very proud to hold."

I understand that the University of South Africa is a legal successor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and I believe I am correct in saying that his Majesty the King was admitted as an honorary graduate in the year 1901, and my father in the year 1910. It may be of interest to you to know that, in addition to being a bencher of Gray's Inn, I have already had the honor of receiving the degree of doctor of laws both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and therefore, I suppose that I may say, now that I am a doctor of laws of the University of South Africa, that my education in law is complete."

The Store is closed daily at 5 P.M.

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For those who are about to hie themselves Southward or  
Pacific-ward B. Altman & Co.'s Store offers  
innumerable attractions.

Frocks for every hour of the day; Dinner and Evening Gowns;  
Coats and Wraps for all occasions; Travel and Sports Suits;  
Blouses; Lounging Robes for the rest hour; Tea Gowns for the  
"five o'clock" and all the accessories of the fashionable costume

Also

Toilet Necessaries; Perfumes; Stationery and  
Leather Goods

For Monday

### A Remarkable Offering

### Imported Wool Suitings and Coatings

comprising three thousand yards of  
54-inch tweeds, mixtures, checks and  
striped effects, all of the finest qual-  
ity (pure wool)

at the extraordinarily low price of

\$2.45 per yard

All Spring patterns; all Spring colors  
(First Floor)

For Monday

### An Extraordinary Sale of Hand-made Valenciennes

and

### Point Binche Laces

(made in Belgium); comprising a large  
purchase of these most desirable of  
lingerie and summer frock trimmings,  
in edges and insertings, ranging in  
width from the narrowest up to 1 1/2  
inches; all of them

phenomenally low-priced

Real Valenciennes

per yard 35c., 48c., 65c., 82c., 95c.

Real Point Binche

per yard 55c. and 85c.

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For Monday

### A Reduction Sale of

### Boys'

### English Jersey Suits

offering 350 Suits (sizes 2 to 8) taken  
from regular stock and re-priced, for  
quicker disposal, to

\$7.75

These are extremely good-looking and  
durable Suits, made of a fine worsted  
jersey that holds its color well and can  
be tubbed when necessary. The colors  
are brown, blue, green and grey

(Sixth Floor)

### The Department for Women's Silk Underwear

has ready for Spring an exceptionally  
attractive assortment of dainty silk under-  
garments, made of washable silk of  
exquisite quality (in white, lavender  
and flesh-tone), and charmingly adorned  
with hem-stitching and hand-made  
Valenciennes edgings.

At very reasonable prices in  
regular stock:

Nightrobes \$14.50	Drawers . . . \$8.50
Vest Chemises . . .	Bloomers . . . 8.50
at . . . 7.25	Camisoles . . . 4.50
Envelopes . . . 8.75	Petticoats . . . 13.50

Some of these prices are subject to  
War Revenue tax  
(Second Floor)

### A Special-price Sale of Women's American-made Lingerie

will be continued Monday, on the

Second Floor

### The Great Yearly Sales of Oriental Rugs, Household and Decorative Linens, Blanket and Bed Furnishings

now being held, present a rare opportunity for economic buying



## DOES FRANCE FACE 'A GERMAN PERIL?

Former War Minister, Andrew Lefebvre, Who Raised the Cry of Alarm, Is Now Laughed at by French "for His Pains"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are signs that France is abandoning that policy of fear which has hitherto been the most marked feature of her post-war life. The debate in the Chamber on the military law showed that while there are still a number of politicians who love to play on the chords of imminent danger from Germany, the response of Parliament, the press, and the public, is becoming more and more festive. They can no longer, like the fat boy in "Pictorial Papers," make the flesh of France creep.

Andrew Lefebvre, who raises the cry of alarm, is now laughed at for his pains. A year ago his exposition of the same theme won for him the ministerial post which he has lost by sticking too long to the same note. A year ago the War Ministry was the reward for scaremongering. Today dismission from office is the fate of the scaremonger.

### Where the Blow Would Fall

This does not imply that Mr. Lefebvre is not sincere. His excited imagination sees France already on the point of being again invaded. Chiefly the peril, however, lies in the east. It will be the allies of France—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania—who will overrule first by a resuscitated German militarism.

The dispute was rather about the spirit of the military law than about its terms. Mr. Lefebvre as War Minister wanted to impose on the nation universal military service of two years in the active army and another 28 years in the reserve—thus making 30 years in all. That every Frenchman is normally under the colors for 30 years is not a fact of great importance. The essential point is whether the period of active service is long or short. Until the year before the war this period was two years. Then on the very eve of the war it was raised to three years. The three years' law had not, as is sometimes asserted, the smallest influence on the salvation of France, for it had not had time to operate. Roughly the present French army is 250,000 men. It is an army big enough to conquer Europe in present conditions if it were only properly equipped.

But there is the rub. While there are so many non-productive men to be kept, France cannot afford to maintain their equipment at the corresponding standard. On economic grounds alone it is necessary to reduce the army. Germany has been compelled to reduce her army to 100,000 men. Even the military experts, even the marshals of France, acknowledge that from no viewpoint is it necessary or desirable to keep so many men in barracks or in camp.

### The Military Burden

Moreover the French people are clamoring for relief from the military burden. America and England feel the burden of armament quite differently from France. To maintain a huge navy demands money and the taxpayer grumbles. But to maintain a huge army it is more than a question of money: it is a question of personal service. Conscription is inevitable and permanent. That the Three Years' Law would have to be reduced was certain because the anger of the people against the subtraction of three years from the civic life of every young Frenchman is perpetually increasing.

Mr. Lefebvre two years after the armistice was still obsessed by the military peril of Germany. He proposed a two years' law. The measure was regarded as harsh and unreasonable. It was denounced by the public and in the press. Why two years when prominent generals were proclaiming that six months' training was sufficient to make a soldier and that any supplementary period was only necessary because of the commitments of France. The government bowed before the storm of public opinion. Mr. Lefebvre was asked to modify his unpopular bill. He obstinately decided to stick to it.

Then there was proposed as a compromise a bill which would in reality impose two years of service on Frenchmen but which could be represented as compelling only 18 months service. Eighteen months was to be the period but not until 1922 would the modification take effect and moreover even then it was dependent on the existing conditions. It was, in fact, merely a conditional promise embodied in the bill.

### Compromise Accepted

The War Minister accepted the compromise. He could still claim that he had had his way whereas the government could represent that they had cut down military service by half.

There seemed, then, no reason why Mr. Lefebvre should resign. But the French people who had expected more drastic changes were still disconcerted. The Cabinet was disposed to make more concessions and Mr. Lefebvre resisted to the utmost. There was a deadlock. On several occasions the War Minister disappeared from Paris and was understood to be sulking in his tent at Vichy. It was during one of these absences that the Government, growing impatient, resolved to bring forward the amended bill without consulting Mr. Lefebvre.

He had already threatened to resign on a number of occasions. The public awaited his resignation. The Cabinet was tired of these tantrums. But still the resignation did not come. It only came in the end because the

newspapers provoked it by their hostile attitude. They ceased to take Mr. Lefebvre, the preacher of the German peril, seriously.

### Another Cassandra Cry

His letter of resignation was another Cassandra cry. It could not fail to disquieten a certain section of the public. Was it true that France was again about to be attacked (or if not France, then her allies) so that the whole edifice built up in Europe by the Versailles Treaty would come crumbling down? The question thus posed could not fail to bring about a parliamentary debate.

The most significant thing to note about this parliamentary debate was the absence of Mr. Lefebvre although he had signified his intention of leading a great campaign against the government. His subsequent attempt to explain his absence was feeble.

Indeed, except for Leon Daudet and Louis Barthou, there could not be found any serious politicians ready to defend the Lefebvre thesis. That is why it is possible to say that France is becoming much cooler, is definitely abandoning a policy of fear.

### Chief Military Expert

It was General de Castelnau who set the ball rolling. He is regarded as the chief military expert in the Chamber. But he was extremely careful not to expose the cause of Mr. Lefebvre. All that he did was to raise the subject, speak of the commotion that had been caused by the statements of the former War Minister, and put questions to the Premier. If the Premier could declare that Germany had disarmed or was in way of being disarmed, then, concluded General de Castelnau, France could without fear accept the reduction of armaments. The Chamber applauded vigorously this declaration of the president of the Army Commission.

The response of George Leygues was clear. He repudiated entirely Mr. Lefebvre and the policy of fear that had been so long pursued. The Cabinet, he declared, had had the advice of technicians and believed that it was necessary to reduce the military charges?

Was the national security jeopardized? No; the only danger could be in placing France in an inferior position to Germany. Obviously this is not being done. If Germany was not completely disarmed her disarmament was proceeding continually and progressively.

The 100,000 men of Germany could surely not be a danger for the 800,000 men of France. Germany had little war material. France occupied the Rhine, holding the bridgeheads and the lines of communication. For the first time a French Premier has stated distinctly that France is in no danger whatever. He added significantly that good finances were also an essential method of defense.

It is not necessary to deal seriously with Mr. Daudet. He is the solitary representative of the Royalists in the Chamber beating the big drum, talking of new wars, finding spies everywhere and considering nearly all ministers of the Republic as traitors. For the moment, Mr. Lefebvre is his hero.

As for Louis Barthou, he also has lost much ground. The old subject of a German revanche, and of German duplicity, has ceased in France to carry either parliamentary or popular audiences. This is a new fact of the first importance. Although Mr. Barthou did his best to frighten the Chamber with the menace of a new war in the spring, nobody seemed to mind very much. He also took a crack at England, emphasizing the isolation of France in her task. Mr. Barthou has grown to be openly anti-English since his disaster in the early months of 1920 which lost him much support.

### AUSTRALIANS RESENT ATTACK ON EMPIRE

From The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The action of the Hughes Government in expelling Hugh Mahon, Member for Kalgoorlie, from the federal Parliament, has been warmly supported by loyal organizations throughout Australia. These strongly resented Mr. Mahon's reported attack on the British Empire, made at an Irish gathering in Melbourne, emphasizing the isolation of France in her task. Mr. Barthou has grown to be openly anti-English since his disaster in the early months of 1920 which lost him much support.

"If one may judge from the published utterances of the leaders of the disloyal section of Australia," continued the archdeacon, "this new peril is more malignant, more bitter in its hatred of the Empire, and especially of the English, than any that has hitherto been known. In the wide sweep of its evil designs it apparently includes civil war in Australia, and a world-wide war between English-speaking people. It contemplates the surrender of the protection of Australia by the British fleet, and the exposure of Australia to what is called 'the Yellow Peril.' If those utterances are to be taken seriously as representative of the opinions of any considerable section of residents in the Commonwealth the time may come when Australia will have to choose between two perils—the Yellow and the Green. . . . I admit that there are many of the same nationality and faith as those frenzied orators who would remain loyal to the Crown in any conflict that might arise."

NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY WOMEN Special to The Christian Science Monitor CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian University Women have recently joined the International Federation of University Women, founded in London last year. As citizens of a neutral country the Norwegian women hope to become a connecting link between the belligerent countries to the promotion of international friendship between the members.

He had already threatened to resign on a number of occasions. The public awaited his resignation. The Cabinet was tired of these tantrums. But still the resignation did not come. It only came in the end because the

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# Thresher Bros.

"The Specialty Silk Store"

19 and 15 Temple Place  
Through to 41 West Street

None Excel Our Assortments, However Large in Other Lines

## ANNUAL

# January Clearance Sale

Silks, Spool Silks, Georgette Crepe, Silk Nets, Duvetines, Velvets, Velveteens, Corduroys, Wool Dress Goods, Blouses, Silk Petticoats, Coats, and Dresses

This SALE has always been the most important sale of the whole year, and this SALE will be found, by far, more important than any we have ever held before, on account of the foremost silk manufacturers having been forced to liquidate their stocks of Staple Silks at a less price than they could be reproduced at, even at the lowest price Raw Silk has reached in its tumble from \$18.00 to \$6.00 per pound. Also on account of the stringency of the money market and curtailment of credit by the Banks. For Several Weeks we have been making large purchases of Regular Staple Silks for Spot Cash. Some of the makes are a household word throughout New England. We have been requested by the manufacturers not to mention the names in print. The values are here, and only a few of the many are quoted below on account of the high cost of Printer's Ink.

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## Silk Remnants

## SILKS

Past Season's accumulation of double width remnants. Lengths from one yard to five yards, usual retail price \$1.95 to \$4.75 yard. All at . . . . . Quantities limited to each customer. No mail orders on remnants.

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95c yard

**NOTE:** Many of our prices are copied with noticeably inferior qualities, but we advise our many patrons that Thresher Brothers' Qualities and Real Values cannot be excelled.

40-Inch Heavy Satin Sublime, rich heavy dress quality, beautiful lustre, in ivory, navy and black. Former price \$7.85 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price . . . . . \$3.95

36-Inch Black Oriental Waterproof India Silks. Former prices, yard . . . . . \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.55, \$2.15, \$2.75

Sale Prices, yd. . . . . \$0.65, \$0.75, \$0.95, \$1.25, \$1.95

36-Inch Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Former price \$1.95 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, a yard . . . . . \$1.25

36-Inch Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Former price \$2.45 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, a yard . . . . . \$1.65

40-Inch Heavy Washable Satin in ivory and pink. Rich, heavy quality. Laundered perfectly. Former Price \$3.85 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard . . . . . \$2.95

36-Inch Genuine Imported Pongee, in the natural shade of tan. Former Price, \$1.35, \$1.55, \$1.75. Sale Prices, yd. . . . . \$0.75, \$1.35

36-Inch Figured Radium All Silk Nets, in the newest all-over designs; also rich Chantilly lace effects. Colors, white, brown, navy, tan, gray and black. Former prices \$3.25 and \$3.95 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, per yard . . . . . \$2.35

36-Inch Imported and Domestic Tinsel Brocades, Tinsel Chiffons and Tinsel Brocade Silks. Former prices up to \$7.50 yard . . . . . All at Half Price

35-Inch Colored Taffetas, including our finest grades of Chiffon Taffetas, in full line of street and evening shades, including plenty of navy.

Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$2.35, \$3.85, \$4.85

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$1.85, \$2.85, \$3.85

35-Inch Black Taffeta, including the finest Chiffon Dress Taffetas; also lining and petticoat taffetas.

Former Prices . . . . . \$1.95, \$2.45, \$3.25, \$3.95

Sale Prices, yd. . . . . \$1.15, \$1.85, \$2.85, \$3.85

40-Inch Printed Roulards. In dress and lining designs and colorings; some are waterproof. Former prices, \$3.65 and \$4.25 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yd. . . . . \$1.85

35-Inch Printed Roulards. In dress and lining designs and colorings; some are waterproof. Former prices, \$3.65 and \$4.25 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yd. . . . . \$1.85

35-Inch Striped Tub Silks, in a large assortment of new designs and colorings. Qualities most desirable for waists, dresses and men's shirts.

Former Prices \$2.45, \$2.65, \$2.95, \$3.65

Sale Price, yard . . . . . \$1.35, \$1.65, \$1.95, \$2.35

36-Inch Heavy Lining Satin Brocades, pure silk, in rich new designs and colorings.

Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$4.25 to \$10.65

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$2.95 to \$7.25

36-Inch Imported Satin Tinsel Cloth, in the new evening shades, plenty of silver and gold. Former price \$12.00 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yd. . . . . \$7.35

5th FLOOR

## VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CORDUROYS AND PLUSH

5th FLOOR

50-Inch Black Plush, rich silk pile, giving sealakin effect. Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$10.95, \$19.75

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$6.95, \$12.50

32 and 36-Inch Wide Wale Corduroy, in excellent line of street and boudoir shades.

Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$1.45, \$2.15

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$0.95, \$1.25

32 and 36-Inch Black Costume Velveteen, guaranteed twilled back and fast pile.

Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$4.25, \$4.75, \$5.20

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$2.95, \$3.15, \$3.45

27-Inch Imported Costume Velveteens, Twill Back and Fast Pile, insuring service. Colors: Beaver taupe, plum, elephant, medium brown, dark brown, light navy, medium navy. Our former price \$3.95 per yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard . . . . . \$2.88

40-Inch Black Costume Chiffon Velvet. Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$6.85, \$7.45, \$8.25 and \$9.25

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$3.85, \$4.45, \$5.85

36-Inch Imported Costume Chiffon Velvet. Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$7.45, \$8.25 and \$9.25

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$4.45, \$5.85

40-Inch Colored Chiffon Velvets, in a full line of street and evening shades.

Former Prices, yard . . . . . \$7.45, \$8.25 and \$9.25

Sale Prices, yard . . . . . \$4.45, \$5.85

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## WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

5th FLOOR

Short Lengths of Navy Blue Seraes, Poiret Twills, Velours, Broadcloths, Coatings, Etc., ranging from one to five yards. This is a golden opportunity. Sold by the piece only and we reserve the right to limit the quantity to each customer. Retail values \$1.85 to \$10.00 per yd.

Your Choice at

\$1.50

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## THIRD CRICKET TEST MATCH OPEN

Famous English Touring Club Makes Good Showing in Fielding and Bowling—Now Playing in South Australia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ADELAIDE, South Australia (Friday)—The third test match between Australia and the Marylebone Cricket Club team began here today. For the third time, Armstrong, the Australian skipper, won the toss and elected to bat first on a perfect batting wicket. Nevertheless the English fielding and bowling was so good that only Collins was able to make serious resistance to the attack, and the Australians had lost 7 wickets with the score at 313 when they closed.

Collins went in first with Bardsley and, hitting with more freedom than his colleagues, made 162 before Wilfred Rhodes took a catch of Cecil Parkin's bowling, after the batsman had been missed badly on two occasions. Bardsley was stumped by H. Strudwick with the score at only 32. Thirteen runs later, Kellaway was taken at slip by P. G. H. Fender, who is making his first appearance in the test matches.

Another 8 runs and Taylor was run out, being caught napping halfway between the creases. Then Armstrong joined Collins and the pair took the score to 35 by lunch time. The Australian captain was smartly caught at the wicket after lunch before he could do much, Pellew, taking his place, was run out after scoring 35. Gregory, like Armstrong, was caught at the wicket after scoring only 10 and it remained for Ryder and Oldfield to provide resistance to the English bowling, these two being still at the wicket with the scores of 36 to 22 respectively when stumps were drawn.

## RECORD VICTORY FOR STEWART'S

Former Pupils of That College Defeat Watsonians for First Time in Football History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—A change of leadership has to be recorded in the association football league standing of French Switzerland, for the Servette team, which on December 19, lost to Fribourg, was ousted from the top position by Etoile, the last-named club proving victorious at a handsome margin. As a result of these trials, teams for a final selection test were picked, as follows:

England, successful, and what a roar of cheering went up from thousands of throats as the ball sped straight and sure on its course! It was a tense moment.

Kennedy was a match winner with his kicks, just as he was last season against Wales. With Stewart's thus a point to the good, the game still held interest, for in the closing minutes the Watsonians were awarded a penalty right in front of the posts. Everything pointed to a certain score and Watsonian success, but D. M. Bertram with his kick struck one of the posts and the ball fell back. The Watsonians should have got a draw at least. The attendance at "rugger" matches in Scotland have never been so large as this season and there must have been close upon 16,000 spectators present at the Stewart's-Watsonians' clash. Had it not been that the ground was protected by straw, play would not have been possible. Only one other match was played in Scotland, this being between Hawick and Jedforest at Hawick, where the pitch was also under straw. Hawick were winners by 14 points to 9.

## SERVETTE LOSES ITS LEADERSHIP

Etoile Is Now First in the French Switzerland Association Football League Championship

SWISS FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
(To December 19, inclusive)

## FRENCH SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Etoile	6	1	2	13
Servette	4	3	2	11
Caumont	5	1	3	11
Chau-de-Honds	3	2	3	8
Fribourg	2	3	3	7
Lausanne-Sports	1	5	3	6
Montreux	2	1	6	5
<b>CENTRAL SWITZERLAND</b>				
Blenne	6	2	0	14
Old Boys	5	2	1	11
Young Boys	4	3	2	11
Berne	4	2	3	9
Nordstern	3	3	4	10
Aarau	2	3	3	7
Lucerne	2	1	6	5
Bale	0	2	7	2
<b>EASTERN SWITZERLAND</b>				
Grasshoppers	8	1	0	17
Winterthour	6	1	1	13
Saint-Gall	4	2	4	10
Neunmuenter	3	4	2	10
Zurich	3	1	4	7
Blue Star	3	1	5	7
Young Fellows	3	0	6	6
Bruhl	1	0	8	2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A notable day was December 18 in the history of the football club of the former pupils of Stewart's College—the most notable in their career of over 30 years. What made it so was their victory over the Watsonians, the first they had ever gained over the former pupils of the sister college. The Watsonians were the popular fancy for a win, although the fact that the main prop of the side, A. W. Angus, the Scottish international three-quarter, was unable to play, improved Stewart's prospects tremendously. For the time being, Angus has given up the game on account of business, but he hopes to resume later in the season. There is no little significance in the fact that he was absent from the side in both the games in which the Watsonians suffered defeat. All the engagements in which he took part were won. These two defeats, it may be mentioned, put the Watsonians out of the running for championship honors.

Stewart's thus stood supreme at the head of affairs, undefeated, and next to them came the former pupils of the Glasgow High School and Hawick. Having got over this awkward hurdle, there is much speculation as to whether or not the Stewart's College side will do as Heriot's did last season—go through their program without defeat. No opinion need be expressed on the point, as the season is but half way through, and they have several stiff encounters before them yet. They have, at all events, got through the first half of their engagements scathless, with 10 wins and 1 draw to their credit. But they only just managed to escape defeat at the hands of the Watsonians.

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In eastern Switzerland, Grasshoppers were without a fixture on December 19, but the two other league matches played did not serve in any way to disturb the supremacy of the leaders. Both the games scheduled for decision were productive of very even play. Zurich defeating Young Fellows by the only goal scored, and Winterthur sharing 2 goals with Neunmuenter.

## FLORIDA FOOTBALL DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GAINESVILLE, Florida—The football schedule of the University of Florida for the season 1921 has recently been announced. Coach W. G. Kline will remain as coach of the 1921 Gators, and Carl Perry '23 of Gainesville is captain of the team. The schedule:

October 1—United States Infantry School at Columbus; 2—Stetson University at Deland; 15—Merle University at Gainesville; 22—University of Tennessee at Knoxville; 23—Howard College at Dothan.

November 5—University of South Carolina at Tampa; 11—University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; 18—Mississippi College at Jackson; 24—Oglethorpe University at Gainesville.

WEST VIRGINIA FIVE WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—The University of West Virginia was forced to extend herself to the Fairmont Y. M. C. A. basketball team here last night by the count of 34 to 26. In fact the visitors were leading 14 to 12 when the first half ended, but improved floor work on the part of the Mountaineers saved the match.

## ENGLISH RUGBY OUTLOOK GOOD

International Football Matches With Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France Should Find the Rose Very Well Represented

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So far as the English Rugby football season of 1920-21 is concerned, there is a decided improvement everywhere, a fact that reflects itself most when the prospects for the fast approaching international matches come to be considered. In the first post-war season, now passed into history, it will be remembered that England, Scotland, and Wales finished level in the international tourney, and a more equitable result could not have been imagined. It is hardly likely, however, that a similar result will ensue this season. There is not a doubt that England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales will be stronger this year than last, not to mention France; but to whom the supremacy will veer is yet problematical.

With the playing of the trial matches, England has chosen the national fifteen to represent the Rose in the opening international game against Wales at Twickenham. As in former years it has been a stupendous task, and not a little ink has been spilt by the critics in criticism of the chosen of the Rugby Union international selection committee. It cannot be said, however, that the selectors have had an easy task; nor have they been faced with the situation of not knowing who to leave out. Rather have they been exercising themselves as to who to include from a sea of comparative mediocrity.

With a few exceptions the likely men, including the "cage" of last winter, were participants in the two opening trials. England versus North and England versus South, which took place at Bradford and Leicester, respectively. Of the English team, 10 players made a double appearance, these being C. N. Lowe, the Blackheath wing three-quarter; Ernest Hammatt, Newport; E. Haslemere, Leicester; J. R. B. Worton, Harlequins; W. J. A. Davies, United Services (the captain of the side on both occasions); A. F. Blakiston, Northampton; R. Edwards, Newport; F. W. Mellish, Blackheath; W. W. Wakefield, Harlequins, and T. Woods, Devon. The North and South teams were composed of the most promising aspirants to international fame in the North and South; but the English fifteen on each occasion proved victorious at a handsome margin. As a result of these trials, teams for a final selection test were picked, as follows:

England—B. C. Cumberlege, Blackheath, fullback; A. M. Smallwood, Leicester, Ernest Hammatt, Newport, E. Myers, Bradford, and C. N. Lowe, Blackheath, three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies (captain), United Services; halfbacks: G. C. Kershaw, United Services; halfbacks: G. Brown, D. C. P. Phillips, Blackheath; A. T. Voyce, Gloucester, R. Edwards, Newport; W. W. Wakefield, Harlequins, T. Woods, Devon, F. W. Mellish, Blackheath, and E. R. Gardner, United Services, forwards.

The Rest—H. H. Forsayth, Oxford University, fullback; A. E. J. Holland, Newbury; H. L. Lock, Birkdale Park, L. J. Cope, Birkenhead, and P. J. St. John, Cambridge University, three-quarter backs; W. D. Dix, Gloucester, and H. J. Pemberton, Coventry, halfbacks; H. F. Wallock, Oxford University, A. F. Blakiston, Northampton, G. S. Conway, Cambridge University, R. C. Smith, Cambridge University, S. B. Wakeham, Camberwell, J. S. Tuck, Christ's, C. H. Evans, Oxford University, and W. H. Wright, Plymouth Albion, forwards.

Which and how many of the above 30 players will be included in England's national team remains to be seen, as the England and Rest teams hardly contain all members of the first flight of "rugger" men.

Taking the team in order, the first position to be dealt with is that of fullback. Here S. B. Cummings, the Blackheath club captain, who played against Scotland, Ireland and Wales last season, is likely to be found operating again, though he is by no means the finished player for the position. With the object of discovering an understudy, E. Knapman of Torquay has been carefully tried, and although he fulfilled expectations, his play is not of a very high standard. This position is undoubtedly a weak spot in the English team, and one remembers the excellence of W. W. Johnston and his forebears at fullback.

With the threequarters a difficult problem has had to be faced. Really the best of the squad playing in English Rugby today are the South African students resident at the universities, men like J. A. Grice, (who received his "cap" last year), C. L. Stey, P. K. Albertini, and P. M. Dixon. Again, Ernest Hammatt or A. Holland, both of whom English born but Welsh club players and residents, would be excellent men for the position. A certain amount of controversy has been aroused concerning the justification of playing men who are not downright English club players and born Englishmen. Putting on one side the qualification test, one comes to the actual men who are likely to figure against Wales. Lowe, as already stated, is almost a certainty for the right wing threequarter position, and doubtless Hammatt, of Newport, will partner him and make a very sound combination. Edward Myers of Bradford is likewise almost a certainty for the left center, with L. J. Corbett, Bristol, close in the running. On the left wing, E. E. Haslemere, of Leicestershire, has been well tested, and might conceivably fill the position. A probable line then is Lowe, Hammatt, Myers and Haslemere.

Coming to the halfbacks, these pick themselves, Kershaw and Davies, the

United Services pair. Both are at present at the top of their form and they have not an equal when together. The cleverness of Davies, the English captain, has indeed been the bright point of the season. There are eight forwards to be chosen and at the moment the point at issue is to find a real leader. There were great hopes of W. W. Wakefield, the Harlequin captain, early in the season, but apart from his sound play, he has not come up to scratch as a leader. L. G. Brown, the former Oxonian and international, although far from good on his form so far, will probably gain a place on that score. One expects the pack to line up something like this: L. G. Brown, W. W. Wakefield, A. T. Voyce, T. Woods, E. R. Gardner, F. Taylor, R. Edwards and F. W. Mellish. Of these men, Voyce, Woods, Edwards, Gardner and Wakefield are well nigh certainties, but for the re-

## RICE'S FIELDING IS CHIEF FEATURE

Club Star Establishes a New Accepted Chances Record for Major League Outfielders

BOSTON, Massachusetts—From a fielding point of view, the chief features of the championship season of 1920 in the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs was the work of Samuel Rice, outfielder for the Washington Club. This star fielder, who was formerly a pitcher but was changed to an outfielder by Manager Clark Griffith on account of his great batting and base-running ability, made a new major-league record when he accepted no less than 478 chances. Of these 434

victorious United States Davis Cup players, in doubles, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Capt. W. M. Washburn, United States, defeated G. L. Paterson, of Australia, 7-5, 6-2, Tilden won from J. B. Hawkes, Australia, 6-3, 6-3.

## BRIGHT OUTLOOK AT BASKETBALL

Alabama Polytechnic Institute Is Fortunate in Having a Number of Fine Players Left Over From Its Last Year's Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Past master and youth met in the United States professional court tennis championship tournament at the Racquet Club yesterday when C. J. Fairs, of Long Island, New York, former world's title holder, easily disposed of Rowland Dufton of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, in 3 straight sets. The scores were 6-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Fairs, who held the world's championship from 1905 to 1907 and then regained it in 1908 and held it four more years until G. F. Covey, a fellow Englishman dethroned him, won as he pleased after the first set and now earns the right to meet J. A. Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet Club today. A change being made in the program, Soutar will play in today's match.

Dufton who had advanced to the semi-final round by eliminating J. H. Moss, another Philadelphia entrant,

gave the former world's champion quite a battle in the first set which was long drawn out but Fairs' service and experience proved too much for the Boston man and he was obliged to bow to the former Englishman at the end of 11 games, 6-5. Fairs also outscored Dufton in the first set on points, 42 to 38. In all fairness to the veteran, Fairs, it might be said that he was slow in warming up. After he got his stroke working properly he had no trouble putting the ball in the duds and grille for well-earned points.

Dufton started out like a real winner in the second set when he took the first game and also the second which went 15 to 13. That proved the turning point, for Fairs came back strong and carried off the next 6 games and set, outscoring the Boston man 42 to 28.

After dropping the first game in the third and final set, Dufton gave a good performance by winning the second game, 5 to 3. Then Fairs baffled his opponent with a burst of speed and won Dufton even with a 4-to-1 score. Fairs brought his skill into play after that and ran out the set with four straight games.

The second and third sets, Fairs showed flashes of his former skill. His service was extremely puzzling, the ball dropping along the side of the court in such a fashion that it was very effective. He also had a way of picking out the corners of the court and dropping them there for no bound. A more experienced player might have made better headway but Dufton could not fathom Fairs' peculiar style. Even in defeat Dufton was congratulated for his stand.

February 2—Birmingham Athletic Club at Birmingham; 5—University of Georgia at Athens; 22—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; 29—Vanderbilt University at Nashville; 29—Kentucky State University at Lexington; 30—Centre College at Danville.

February 3—Birmingham Athletic Club at Birmingham; 5—University of Georgia at Athens; 22—Georgia School of Technology at Auburn; 23—Spring Hill at Auburn; 26—Georgia School of Technology at Auburn.

## NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE OPENS AT THE ARENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Followers of amateur hockey in Greater Boston will get their first opportunity to see a championship match in the new United States Amateur Hockey League to-night, when the Boston Athletic Association team meets the St. Nicholas team of New York at the Boston Arena.

The Boston Athletic Association is represented by very strong team this winter and is expected to make a great battle for the championship of the league. Before the war, the Unicorn men have not yet had much experience together, but their individual ability is expected to stand them in good stead and weld them into a fine team after a game or two.

The St. Nicholas team has on it F. D. Huntington, former Harvard star hockey and football player and captain of the Boston Athletic Association team which won the hockey title in 1916. He is one of the best defense players ever developed in the United States. Two other Harvard men in the lineup are John Murphy and Smart. The team is led by Capt. Ray Ellis, a Canadian, who is rated as one of the best hockey players of the day.

## C. C. PELL IS WINNER OF RACQUET

AUSTRIA SELLECTS  
A NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Michael Hainisch Is Made  
Chief of the Austrian State by  
129 Votes Given by Christian  
Socialists and Pan-Germans

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

Vienna, Austria.—After five ballots  
Dr. Michael Hainisch, an outsider  
and non-party man, was elected first  
President of the new Austrian federal  
republic. Dr. Hainisch is the son of  
Marianne Hainisch, perhaps the best  
known woman in Austria, the founder  
and indefatigable supporter of the  
women's movement in this country.

The three parties comprising the  
recently elected National Assembly did  
their utmost to elect their own men,  
but none could obtain the requisite  
majority of 111 votes. The strongest  
party, the Christian Socialists, could  
must only 105 and the next strongest  
party, the Social Democrats, 85 votes  
for the former. President Charles  
Seitz. The smallest party, the Pan-  
Germans, fought hard to get their man  
elected, hoping he might be accepted  
as the common candidate of the whole  
House.

After four ballots had yielded almost  
identically the same figures, it was evi-  
dently that neither a Christian Socialist,  
a Social Democrat nor a Pan-German  
party man could be elected. The Christian  
Socialists and Pan-Germans there-  
fore agreed to unite in supporting the  
election of Dr. Michael Hainisch. Of  
the 221 members of the National As-  
sembly, four were absent, and three  
ballot slips were blank, leaving 214  
valid. The Christian Socialists and  
Pan-Germans together with Count  
Cernini, the former Austria-Hungary  
Foreign Minister, the solitary inde-  
pendent member of the Assembly, gave  
129 votes for Dr. Hainisch, while the  
Social Democrats up to the very last  
gave their solid vote of 85 to Seitz.

President Congratulated

Dr. Hainisch was then declared  
elected and was brought into the  
House, where he took oath of office  
and received the congratulations of  
his friends and supporters.

The new President is the son of a  
manufacturer, and his mother is hon-  
ored and respected as the foremost  
champion of women's rights in Austria.  
Up to only a few years ago, Austrian  
women were not even permitted to be-  
long to a political club or similar  
organization, and of course they had no  
votes. Today, women are sitting in the  
National Assembly. Mrs. Hainisch's  
training had the greatest influence on  
the intellectual development of Michael  
Hainisch. "What I am" said  
the President, "I owe to her." Many  
distinguished men in art and natural  
science and literature gathered in  
Mrs. Hainisch's house, among them  
Alfred von Arnetz, Mr. Carnen the  
famous philosopher, Theodor Meynert,  
Max Menger, William von Lucan and  
the historian, Adolf Beer.

Dr. Hainisch attended the academic  
gymnasium in Vienna and then  
devoted himself to the study of juris-  
prudence and economics. He studied  
at the University of Leipzig a year  
and then three years in the university  
of Vienna. He intended to follow  
the judicial branch of the law in  
Vienna and was a minor court of  
official for a time. In 1886 he went to  
Berlin and became a pupil of the great  
leaders in political economy. Mr.  
Wagner and Mr. Schmoller. Afterward  
he was in the Austrian Ministry of  
Education but resigned from his post  
in 1890, and since that time he has  
devoted himself to social and political  
and economic work.

Owns Model Farm

In 1890 he was social political  
referee to the Society for Social Politics  
in Berlin, and also vice-president of  
the Society of Political Economists in  
Vienna. Since 1892 he has been ac-  
tively engaged in agricultural work on  
his model farm in Upper Styria, where  
he also takes a prominent part in the  
local administration.

Dr. Hainisch is best known to the  
public as the author of some extremely  
important and widely read works on  
political and national economic sub-  
jects. One is a monograph on "The  
Future of the German Austrians." He  
also wrote a series of volumes on  
agrarian politics, social politics and  
economic statistics. As a writer, his  
work is more characterized by quality  
than quantity. He has written very  
little in comparison with the stores of  
information and knowledge he has ac-  
cumulated. In his writings as in his  
speech, the new President is remark-  
ably reticent.

He has no enemies, largely owing to  
his having always remained a non-  
party man, and so avoiding the glare of  
political strife. Nevertheless, he has  
a lively sense of political duties. As a  
member of the governing board of the  
Austro-Hungarian Bank, he always  
protested against the inflation of the  
currency; and he has criticized most  
severely the extravagance prevailing in  
many classes of society.

Work and Save

Dr. Hainisch has shown that the  
country which the Peace Conference  
has created, nationally and econo-  
mically without coal and without raw  
materials, cannot exist; but he has  
also emphasized the fact that much  
more might be produced on their own  
soil and that the poor children need  
not starve, if the peasants only did  
their duty and increased their delivery  
of grain and other foodstuffs.

"Work and save" is his motto.

The Austrian press generally wel-  
comes the election of President Hain-  
isch. Hungary appears well satisfied,  
and the Succession States also seem  
to regard his election favorably. He is

assuming office at a moment when the  
fortunes of his country were never at  
so low an ebb.

The President of the Austrian Rep-  
ublic is elected for a term of four  
years and is paid a salary of 297,000  
crowns and an extra allowance for en-  
tertaining. In peace times this salary  
would have meant nearly £12,000, but  
at the present extraordinarily low  
value of the crown, it is about £100  
a year. In addition to his official sal-  
ary, the president has an official resi-  
dence in the stately Foreign Office  
which was built by the Empress Maria  
Theresa.

In view of the continuous increase  
in the cost of living, the salaries of the  
highest officials in the state and members  
of the National Assembly have all  
been raised about 150 per cent. The  
State-Chancellor will receive 227,000  
crowns; cabinet ministers, 220,000;  
state secretaries, 209,000; president of  
the national Assembly, 123,000; fed-  
eral councilors, 58,000; federal  
councilors, 44,000; presidents of prov-  
inces, 120,000; members of provincial  
governments, 88,000. The salary of the  
burgomaster of Vienna has also been  
increased to 176,000 crowns.

FOREIGN POLICY OF  
TZECHS DEFINED

Fundamental Tendency Is Said  
to Be to Try to Bring About  
Peace on Behalf of Europe

## A Rare Opportunity

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school near Boston to pay part of her  
expenses by helping in the school office;  
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tails. F90, The Christian Science Monitor.

Writing in the Prague  
newspaper, "Cas," Dr. Benes urges the  
State to apply all its energy to the  
realization of the idea of a League of  
Nations and to support it with the utmost  
determination, as it will contribute  
so essentially toward consolidating  
and stabilizing the new republic.

Dr. Benes wishes to see  
public opinion roused to a "huge,  
humane movement on behalf of the  
principles of the League of Nations."

## Relations With Germany

In discussing Tzecho-Slovakia's re-  
lations with Germany, advice is given  
to the state to follow the inner develop-  
ments of Germany and to picture  
what the relations between that country  
and western Europe, as well as  
Poland and Russia, are likely to be  
in a few years' time. It is stated as  
evident today, that a certain group of  
people, through Germany and the Ger-  
man press, are endeavoring to lower  
the prestige of Tzecho-Slovakia, to  
misrepresent the conditions prevailing  
there and thus to exert a certain  
international pressure. Such action,  
Dr. Benes says, must be resisted in  
good time.

The relations between France and  
Germany will, it is considered, largely  
determine Tzecho-Slovakia's policy  
with respect to France. It is believed,  
however, that France will always be a  
friend to the new republic, which is  
looking for an agreement between Ger-  
many and France, as an essential to  
international stability. England, Dr.  
Benes declares, will always be an  
enormously significant factor in Euro-  
pean politics, and for that reason it  
is fundamentally important for Tzecho-  
Slovakia to have English sympathy  
and to be on the best of terms.

## Good Terms With Poland

Another factor in the stability of  
the republic's foreign affairs is her  
relations toward Russia and Poland  
and the Russo-Polish problem in general,  
but the situation is rendered  
difficult by the lack of unity and  
solidarity in Russia. An accepted  
mutual agreement between Russia and  
Poland would, it is felt, greatly aid  
the foreign policy of Tzecho-Slovakia,  
for the relations between these two  
states will always affect some aspect  
of Tzecho-Slovakia's policy. In any  
case it is considered essential that  
the republic should arrive at an  
agreement and live on good terms with  
Poland, and also, on the other hand,  
that her foreign policy cannot achieve  
permanent stability till the whole of  
Russia is newly established.

An international factor of immediate  
importance in developing a tradition  
for the Republic's foreign policy is her  
relation with the states situated to  
the south, particularly Jugo-Slavia,  
together with so-called Central Europe,  
and the Balkans. Agreements recently  
concluded with Jugo-Slavia  
have already appreciably helped the  
situation. With Rumania it is cer-  
tainly expected that relations will be  
of the best, and to obtain similar  
adjustments of interest between the  
countries of the Little Entente and  
herself is the aim of Tzecho-Slovakia's  
practical foreign policy.

CAPE COLONY'S OBSERVATORY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The  
Royal Observatory of the Cape has  
recently celebrated the centenary of  
its foundation in 1820. At a court  
held at Carlton House, London, in 1820,  
an order-in-council was passed consti-  
tuting the Cape Observatory, the sum  
granted for instruments being £2300  
apart from buildings, and the establish-  
ment to consist of one astronomer at  
£600, one assistant at £250, and one  
laborer at £100 per annum. The  
Rev. Pearson Fellow, M.A., was  
appointed the first H. M. Astronomer  
at the Cape.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING URGED  
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Coopera-  
tive marketing of farm products as  
a key to the industrial as well as the  
agricultural future of the State was  
emphasized by speakers at the con-  
ference of extension workers at New  
Hampshire College. Referring to the  
agricultural decline in the State as  
most basic and fundamental problem  
of the State, Dr. H. C. Deane declared  
that the problem could only be solved in his  
judgment by a getting together of the  
farmers in their exchange for the co-  
operative sale of products.

The Austrian press generally wel-  
comes the election of President Hain-  
isch. Hungary appears well satisfied,  
and the Succession States also seem  
to regard his election favorably. He is

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tails. F90, The Christian Science Monitor.

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most basic and fundamental problem  
of the State." He declared that the  
problem could only be solved in his  
judgment by a getting together of the  
farmers in their exchange for the co-  
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## CALIFORNIA

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# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

NORMAN O'NEILL

On the Writing of Stage Music  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Tall, gentle and distinguished, Norman O'Neill looks the beau ideal of a musician. His manner is courtly and his voice, which he uses on a musical note, has that suavity of timber which is untroubled. He received a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor in the little room under the stage of the Haymarket Theater, London, during a performance of J. M. Barrie's "Mary Rose."

"You were one of the first English musicians of note to accept the post of conductor at a theater, were you not, Mr. O'Neill?" asked the visitor.

"Have you forgotten that Edward German conducted for Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum during the run of Henry VIII?" said he. "German's famous dances from Henry VIII were written as incidental music for that production. He was also musical director of the Globe Theater, some years before."

"Was it a special interest in the theater that led to your becoming conductor here?"

"I fancy I accepted the post, in the first instance, simply as a means of escaping from the drudgery of teaching, and also because I hoped it would procure me leisure to compose. When I first took up the baton here, I had not realized how interesting the work of musical director at a theater can be, but now I find putting music to interesting plays a most fascinating branch of composition. To interpret the dramatist's intention in music and convey to the audience enough of the underlying meaning without giving away the solution before the end of the play is reached, to round off and fill in the succeeding scenes of the play and yet keep suspense awake is not always an easy task. It needs a certain amount of subtlety, and some knowledge of the art of the stage.

The music to a play must be in tune with the producer's point of view; and yet it is up to the composer to say in music all that cannot be said in words. It is the unwordable that we musicians have to indicate, that underlying meaning which the more imaginative of the audience divine. We only speak clearly to the few, and yet what we say would be heard in a jarring way by every one if we were not saying the right thing. It is our business to sustain the dramatist's intention, but not to intrude upon it.

"Yet incidental music can be individual. A commonplace musician always halts behind the conception of others while having none of his own to offer instead. Do not think, however, that I want to claim for myself gifts out of the common. I have had the luck to have great plays to interpret. A man with any music in him at all would be a clod who could not get inspiration from Shakespeare, Maeterlinck or Barrie."

"My first chance came with Martin Harvey's production of 'Hamlet,' and I had written the music for several plays, including 'King Lear' when Herbert Trench produced it at this theater, before I was associated with 'The Blue Bird,' but that was the first play in which I, or, so far as I know, any other composer used voices as an orchestral effect.

"It sounds odd, worded like that, I admit; but I mean that I used voices in the orchestra as one might use an instrument. There was some singing from the stage as well, in 'The Blue Bird,' but on other occasions, as for instance, in this present play, 'Mary Rose,' I have used voices in the orchestra as if for an instrumental effect, simply for the timber. The singers are under the stage, where they can watch my baton, and this makes them sound remote. If they sing from the wings the effect is thin and they cannot see the baton, but when an orchestra is covered, as it is in this theater, there is no reason why singers should not stand with the instrumentalists."

"I am using the effect again in the music I have written for James K. Hackett's production of 'Macbeth.' What they sing is inarticulate and the three voices used represent the musical equivalent of the three witches. This music is not used in the scenes upon the heath, as there the witches are on the stage to speak for themselves, but it runs like a sinister warning through the rest of the play, as a reminder of the fact that the whole catastrophe is heralded by the pronouncements of the three weird sisters whose eldritch glee expresses itself in wild orchestral laughter as the curtain falls."

"Are you using any other unusual effects for 'Macbeth'?"

"Well, I use both harp and piano, and, as you know, they are not usually combined, though I have used them together in 'Mary Rose.' I dislike brass in a theater orchestra, though I had to use trumpets for 'Julius Caesar.' I wrote the music for Henry Almey's production of that play at the St. James', and brass was needed to give the martial effect for many of the entrances and exits. I connected this brass motif with the play, and the trumpets stood in the wings. The greater part of the music was written for strings and woodwind."

"The ordinary theater orchestra here in England comprises from 30 to 50 players, as a rule; I mean, of course, when a full orchestra is used. I usually have 45, strings and woodwind, and for 'Mary Rose,' as I said before, I have voices, harp and piano as well."

"If I remember rightly you wrote the music for some of Lord Dunsany's plays."

"Yes, for 'The Gods of the Mountain' and 'The Golden Doom.' It was done when the latter play was produced in the states. They are, as you

say, wonderful plays, and I revelled in the work of trying to realize their atmosphere in music. Yes, I have had rather a number of plays of a poetic character to work on, though 'Julius Caesar' and 'The Pretenders,' a translation of Ibsen's historical play, I was able to strike the musical note by way of a change. In 'Macbeth,' I have a combination of the two. As I said before, it is most fascinating work, because every detail of a stage production is built up of a combination of several arts."

## THE CONDUCTING OF MENDELBERG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

National Symphony Orchestra—First concert under the direction of Mr. Mendelberg; Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoons of January 11, 1921. The program: "Oberon" overture; Stenham's "Don Juan" tone-poem; Berlioz' "Fantastic" symphony.

NEW YORK, New York—If the concert of musicians of which Mr. Mendelberg has taken over temporarily from their regular leader, Mr. Bodansky, could do all he asks of them, the series of concerts in Paris by Maurice Ravel. His waltz, given at the Concerts Lamoureux, may properly be said to be a sort of apotheosis of the Viennese waltz. It pleased the audience and is indeed a choreographic poem of much interest. The rhythm is strongly marked, but the themes are reminiscent of those which have come to us already from the "Blue Danube." The dance is so much in vogue that it is perhaps not surprising that the best French composers are writing dance music. Mr. Ravel had, of course, previously written his "Valse Noble et Sentimentale." Certainly there is to be found in his treatment of the Danubian themes all the dexterity, the ingenuity, the orchestral cleverness, that marks the supple talent of Maurice Ravel. One cannot, however, regard the piece, which is somewhat long, as a really notable addition to the production of this musician. It is rather a fantastic diversion.

As for Mr. McCormack's singing, it would be well to send from Paris a long appreciation of a singer who is so well-known in America. But this was his introduction to Paris, and it should be said that he obtained a full measure of admiration. In singing the air of "Ottavio" from "Don Juan," he displayed a remarkable simplicity, the remarkable simplicity of a truly great artist. His method is admirable and he understands perfectly all the resources of his superb voice. In Beethoven's Cantata, "Christ at the Mount of Olives," the amplitude and the quality of his direction obtained for him a well-deserved triumph.

It could be small satisfaction to the audience, noting the inadequacy of the second violins in the slow movement, for example, of the Berlioz "Fantastic" symphony, to reflect that performers in the role of second violin receive less pay than those in the role of first violin. Assuredly, now that the National Symphony Orchestra has a director who conceives the string section as an organism of four separate voices, rather than one of a principal voice accompanied by three subsidiary voices, enough good violinists ought to be located on the right side to produce the desired equipoise. Not often does an orchestral leader come along who treats the second violins, and the violas too, as individual tone forces to be balanced, and as individual tone colors to be contrasted, with others. But Mr. Mendelberg, according to the evidence of the concert in question, has an inclination for using them that way, exalting them to a higher service than to fill out the harmony and to strengthen the general sonority. An orchestra, indeed, resolves itself into every element under his baton, becoming, instead of a solid unit of sound, an assemblage of many sounds, the number of which, far from being limited by that of the three general choirs of strings, woodwinds and brasses, or even by that of the semi-choirs, like the pairs of flutes, oboes and clarinets and the quartet of horns, corresponds, one might almost say, to the whole number of instruments employed.

Which might seem to indicate that the visitor from Amsterdam merely takes the attitude of analyst and expositor toward his scores and that he could be described as a sort of musical botanist and tulip-fancier. But no. For in spite of his insistence on detail, no conductor knows better than he how to keep the entire composition in his mind and how to hold it before his listeners' minds while making a precise reading of it, page by page. After all, the overture to "Oberon," the "Don Juan" tone-poem and the "Fantastic" symphony consist of certain definite melodic material; and nobody can justifiably raise objections against a conductor who, after the fashion of Mr. Mendelberg, brings every last bit of that material to the attention of the house.

A man who is so nice about detail might be expected to be averse to big climaxes and to fail to prohibit extraordinary loudness in the playing, inasmuch as the usual outcome of a fortissimo is complete obliteration of individual voices, semichoirs, and even choirs. But the new National Symphony conductor at frequent moments in his concert, especially in the course of the performance of the Strauss tone-poem, called out the full power of the instruments. He did so, however, without damaging the melodic texture of the composition in the slightest. A Mendelberg fortissimo, while loud and grandiloquent, is never noisy or boisterous. It is an enlargement of the exorcism of the orchestra, not a sin of players scratching, blowing, and pounding with might and main.

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PARIS NOTES  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Apart from the visit of John McCormack, the great tenor, who has been heard several times at the Conservatoire by a somewhat select public, the most notable recent feature of musical life in Paris is the production of a new work by Maurice Ravel. His waltz, given at the Concerts Lamoureux, may properly be said to be a sort of apotheosis of the Viennese waltz. It pleased the audience and is indeed a choreographic poem of much interest. The rhythm is strongly marked, but the themes are reminiscent of those which have come to us already from the "Blue Danube." The dance is so much in vogue that it is perhaps not surprising that the best French composers are writing dance music. Mr. Ravel had, of course, previously written his "Valse Noble et Sentimentale." Certainly there is to be found in his treatment of the Danubian themes all the dexterity, the ingenuity, the orchestral cleverness, that marks the supple talent of Maurice Ravel. One cannot, however, regard the piece, which is somewhat long, as a really notable addition to the production of this musician. It is rather a fantastic diversion.

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In consequence of the recent visit of the Swedish dancers, the happy idea of presenting a program on which should figure only the works of Swedish composers was conceived and executed. Mr. Nils Grevillius, the chief of the orchestra of the Stockholm Opéra, is the director of the Société des Nouveaux Concerts which presented to a Paris audience this characteristically Scandinavian music. The principal impression was one of a somewhat naive sincerity, a calm, a breadth of color without complexity—the same impression that was left by the dances of John Berlin. The folk songs of the country perfume these works—or at least some of them. For example, the symphony of Kurt Atterberg, varied and agreeable, has a healthy melodiousness, possesses a curious tranquillity, even when a more melancholy note is struck. The symphony of Mr. Hugo Alfvén also seems to be purely Scandinavian in its origin. There were, indeed, other pieces performed, such as the Intermezzo of Mr. Turc Rangstrom, which are inspired by the worst features of Italián music and the heaviness of certain German music—a mixture that is not to be commended.

The Concerts Pasdeloup are organizing a series of presentations of contemporary music. Massenet was chosen for the opening concert, which was preceded by a short allocation upon Massenet. Générique Vix, who is a singer heard far too seldom, sang the Mirror Song of "Thais" with a wonderful ardor. There have since been demands that an effort should be made to induce her to take the rôle of Thais at the Opéra. "Mahon" was of course freely drawn upon, as was the "Jongleur de Notre-Dame."

Paul Fort, who is one of the most original of present-day French poets, has inspired Gabriel Pierné. The musician has taken eight Ballades Françaises, and has given us some charming lyric poems from the Concerts Colonne. One of them, "Dernières Pensées," was heard for the first time.

The more experiments that are made with the Manhattan Opera House, which Mrs. Hammerstein built, and which Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein is to-day managing, the more certain it proves to be an auditorium suited for musical performances. The Chicago Opera Company is presently to occupy it for six weeks, beginning January 24. The New York Oratorio Society is to hold its second spring festival there, the week of March 29, giving programs with its own chorus and presenting the Bach Choir of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in one concert. In the week's schedule are included performances of Pierné's "Children's Crusade," Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," Verdi's requiem and Enrico's "Iphigenie in Aulis" with Margaret Anglin as Iphigenia. Next season Fortune Gallo announces that he will use the house for afternoons and evening concerts.

A man who is so nice about detail might be expected to be averse to big climaxes and to fail to prohibit extraordinary loudness in the playing, inasmuch as the usual outcome of a fortissimo is complete obliteration of individual voices, semichoirs, and even choirs. But the new National Symphony conductor at frequent moments in his concert, especially in the course of the performance of the Strauss tone-poem, called out the full power of the instruments. He did so, however, without damaging the melodic texture of the composition in the slightest. A Mendelberg fortissimo, while loud and grandiloquent, is never noisy or boisterous. It is an enlargement of the exorcism of the orchestra, not a sin of players scratching, blowing, and pounding with might and main.

Again, a conductor interested in small things might be expected to have

## STAGE DIRECTION IN OPERA

An Interview With Samuel Thewman  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The first duty of the stage director of an opera company," said Samuel Thewman, talking one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his office at the Metropolitan Opera House, "is to study the music of the work he is producing, in order to learn all about its style. For an opera cannot be acted in the same manner that a play can; and—the things that must have first consideration is the musical score and not the dramatic text. Each opera demands management suited to its types of composition.

"'Rigoletto,' you may imagine, would be a strange thing if it were produced the way 'Louise' is. An old piece has arias and duets which are cut to a certain pattern. It consists of many vocal numbers, each closed off from all the others. A modern piece, on the contrary, consists of scenes that dissolve musically from one into the next. An ancient work can be treated in the fashion of a modern one no more than a character from a remote historic period can be put on the stage looking like a person of today. Although 'Rigoletto' and 'Louise' are only 50 years apart in date, they are so far dissimilar in their styles that they are not to be thought of together.

I would no more think of handing

Verdi's piece as I handle Charpentier's

"Speaking of clothes, we may say

that the music of an opera is a dress

in which singers must clothe them-

selves and in which they must appropri-

ately act. Or, to be less figurative,

the music expresses the habits and

feelings of the world at the time when

the composer wrote, and it ought to be

performed in a way that recalls those

habits and feelings. Note, please, that

I mean the time when the composer

himself flourished and that I am not

now considering the period with which

the libretto deals. So when I put on

Mozart's piece, I feel compelled to

think of the actual decade in which

it was written, and to have regard to

what the temper of society was then.

I find no difficulty. I assure you, in get-

ting most of the information I desire

from the score itself. Was music in

Mozart's day, let me ask, a plaything

of kings and courts? Well, if it was,

I account myself under obligation to

produce his operas with the idea that

they are real toys. Before Mozart's

time, operas were mere concerts in cus-

tom, were they not? Let us, then, if we

ever revive one of those operas, bear

the concert-in-costume purpose in

mind. Anybody who has given the slightest

attention to the history of music

knows that whereas in early days opera

was contrived mainly to please the ear

and the eye, it has become in recent

days a means for expressing intricate

emotion and for representing connected

action. But whether the opera be old

or new, the stage director's chief sub-

ject of study should be the ideas the

composer sets down in his vocal

and instrumental writing.

The music, I hold, should be sacri-

ficed to nothing, not even to translated

words. When I say this, you will un-

derstand that

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Signpost

It's high above a blue, dark lake,  
With a far, far view of the sea.

It boasts no more than a single sign,  
And weather has washed that clean,  
A smudge of paint, the ghost of  
a line.

There's all of the name that's been,  
It stands alone on a mountain top  
On a heather and bracken heath,  
Above there's naught where the moun-  
tains stop.

Blue sky and blue lake beneath,  
It's watched the wild moor fifty years,  
And many a sun's gone down,  
And some went bright, and some went  
drear.

And some with a golden crown;

It's seen cloud-shadows chasing the  
light,  
And sheep driven into the fold,  
Travellers a few, and dogs and men,  
Or a fox in the still white snow.

—H. J. P. Sturgis.

## Paris in 1802

Hotel de Marigny, October 26th.  
At length my dear Mother I think we have seen all the sights of Paris.

Our usual good luck attended us in fixing Sunday for an excursion to Versailles, had we delayed it until today we should have been caught in a violent storm instead of having a delightful day of which the only inconvenience was that the sun was rather too powerful. Indeed with the exception of yesterday the weather ever since our arrival in this country has been so fine as to resemble May much more than October. The magnificence of Versailles far exceeded the utmost expectation which my imagination could have formed. It has, however, been stripped of all its finest pictures which are replaced by those of the modern French school.

A more melancholy spectacle cannot be conceived from the grass grown courts & deserted Galleries. The man who conducted us over it, showed us particularly every part of the Theater of the transactions of the eighth Oct., the door through which the Queen escaped out of her bed-room, when the mob first rushed in. The balcony to which she came with the Dauphin, etc., etc. As you saw it in 1789 I will not attempt to describe to you the Opera house or any part of the building. We afterwards saw Trianon which disappointed me, indeed though built of Marble the weather has so entirely taken away the polish that at a very small distance it has only the appearance of wood painted red and white in imitation of marble. Magnificent as the collection of paintings in the Louvre is, in some respects it would disappoint you. In a Gallery three hundred and fifty yards in length filled on

both sides with paintings, though those paintings are the finest in the world, the eye is distracted & the attention overpowered. The light entering from alternate windows upon each side is always dazzling & makes it difficult to take a proper view of any picture. Every person is, I think, most struck by the Statues than the pictures. . . . Of the Specacies, Mansfield & Cunliffe unite in preferring the Opera, not on account of the singing which they allow to be abominable, but of the dancing which though far superior to any which I ever saw, is yet to me extremely tiresome. The pleasure which I receive from the French Tragedies at first very much surprised me. I could not have believed it possible that any thing so decidedly contrary to everything which had been accustomed to, & every thing which I had hitherto imagined to be natural, could have so much interested and affected me. I do not think that I ever felt more at an English Theatre than at La Fond's acting as Vendome. . . . in Voltaire's "Adelaide du Guésclin." Letter of Hon. Charles William Wynn (from "Correspondence of Charlotte Grenville, Lady Williams Wynn," ed. by Rachel Leighton).

## Joseph Conrad Goes Home

At that time there was an eight-hours' drive, if not more, from the railway station to the country house which was my destination.

"Dear boy" (these words were always written in English), so ran the last letter from that house received in London,—"Get yourself driven to the only inn in the place, dine as well as you can, and some time in the evening my own confidential servant, factotum and majordomo, a Mr. V. S. (I warn you he is of noble extraction), will present himself before you, reporting the arrival of the small sledge which will take you here on the next day. I send with him my heaviest fur, which I suppose with such overcoats as you may have with you will keep you from freezing on the road."

Sure enough, as I was dining, served by a Hebrew waiter, in an enormous barn-like bedroom with a freshly painted floor, the door opened and, in a travelling costume of long boots, big sheep-skin cap and a short coat girt with a leather belt, the Mr. V. S. (of noble extraction), a man of about thirty-five, appeared with an air of perplexity on his open and moustachioed countenance. I got up from the table and greeted him in Polish, with, I hope, the right shade of consideration demanded by his noble blood and his confidential position. His face cleared up in a wonderful way. It appeared that, notwithstanding my uncle's earnest assurances, the good fellow had remained in doubt of our understanding each other. He imagined I would talk to him in some foreign language. . . .

We understood each other very well from the first. He took charge of me as if I were not quite of age. I had a delightful boyish feeling of coming from school when he muffed me up next morning in an enormous bear-skin travelling coat and took his seat protectively by my side. The sledge was a very small one and it looked utterly insignificant, almost like a toy behind the four big bays harnessed two and two. We three, counting the coachman, filled it completely. He was a young fellow with clear blue eyes; the high collar of his ivy fur coat framed his cheery countenance and stood all round level with the top of his head.

"Now, Joseph," my companion addressed him, "do you think we shall manage to get home before six?" His answer was that we would surely, . . . and providing there were no heavy drifts in the long stretch between certain villages whose names came with the top of his head. We three, counting the coachman, filled it completely. He was a young fellow with clear blue eyes; the high collar of his ivy fur coat framed his cheery countenance and stood all round level with the top of his head.

"He is the son of that Joseph that I suppose the Captain remembers. He who used to drive the Captain's . . . grandmother, . . ." remarked V. S.

busy tucking fur rug about my feet. I remembered perfectly the trusty Joseph who used to drive my grandmother. Why! he it was who let me hold the reins for the first time in my life and allowed me to play with the great four-in-hand whip outside the doors of the coach-house. . . .

The MS. of "Almayer's Folly" was resting in the bag under our feet.

I saw again the sun setting on the plains as I saw it in the travels of my childhood. It set, clear and red, dipping into the snow in full view as it were setting on the sea. It was twenty-three years since I had seen the sun set over that land; and we drove on in the darkness which fell swiftly upon the livid expanse of snows till, out of the waste of a white earth, joining the starred sky, surged up black shapes, the clumps of trees about a village of the Ukrainian plain. A cottage or two glided by, a low, in-terminable wall and then, glimmering and winking through a screen of fir trees, the lights of the master's house.

"Fe'lb' 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a grate in a common fireplace in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel; making a clearer and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way.

"(Signed) JESSE FELL."

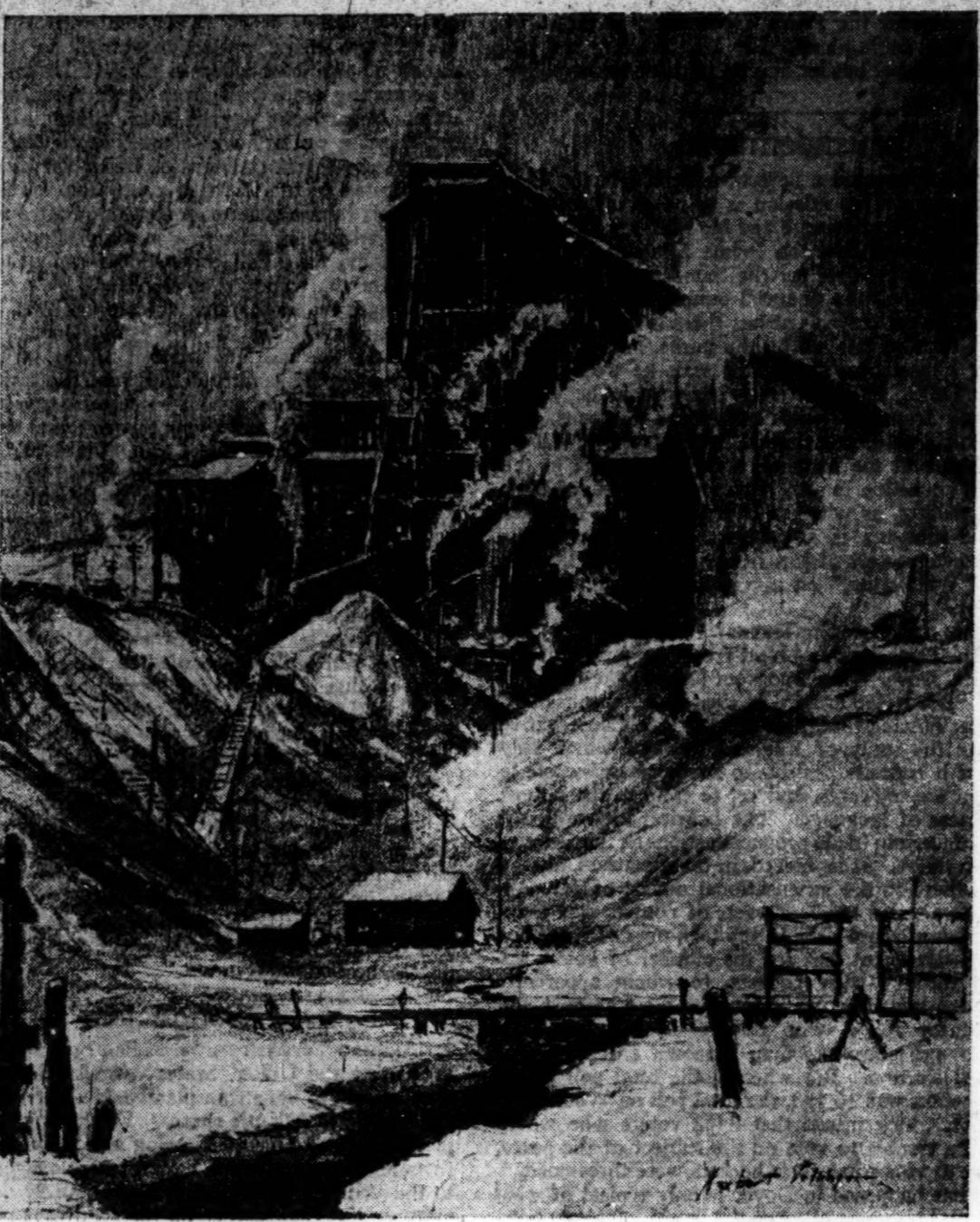
"Borough of Wilkesbarre.

"February 11th, 1808."

"The complete success of Judge Fell's experiment was soon noised abroad, and a new era of usefulness for anthracite coal set in."

## An Anglo-Saxon Epic

"The first thing which strikes the reader of Anglo-Saxon poetry is the structure of the verse; the short exclamatory lines, whose rhythm depends on alliteration in the emphatic



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"The Breaker," from the lithograph by Herbert Pullinger

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"The first thing which strikes the reader of Anglo-Saxon poetry is the structure of the verse; the short exclamatory lines, whose rhythm depends on alliteration in the emphatic

syllables, and to which the general omission of the particles gives great energy and vivacity." Henry W. Longfellow tells us in "Driftwood." "Though

or smart saying, which darted like an electric spark through all the circles of the capital. . . . Honors were conferred by the King in bon-mots, and

## Zeal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency of the human mind to

manifest activity by exceeding busyness is but an indication of its

materiality. In order to assert its

altness to a given problem or situation, it must be stirring matter, in the

form of men or material things, to a

state of motion. "What can I do?" is

often the question of some one soli-

to another. Only when this

question, "What can I do?" includes in

the consciousness of the questioner the

answer, "I can know," is the result

real helpfulness, however it may be ex-

pressed. But to the human mind,

thinking and knowing have remained

so possibly separate from acting and

doing that the term thinker has often

been faint praise for one who accom-

plishes little or nothing. And in fact,

the inference is true than is immedi-

ately clear to the human mind, since

material thinking is accomplishing

precisely nothing in the line of ult-

imate perfection. When thinking is to

be rightly effective, it must result in

right doing,—that is, in bringing in

the kingdom of heaven; it must therefore

be right thinking, that sort of thinking

to which Paul referred when he ex-

horted the Philippians to have that

Mind in them which was also in Christ

Jesus.

Now the Mind which was in Christ

Jesus was manifest in Jesus' daily

works, a study of which reveals the

difference between the blind or mis-

guided striving toward good works

that is the highest achievement of

the human mind, and the constant

reflection of the divine Mind which

Jesus proved to be within the reach

of mankind here and now. Guided

by this divine Mind, Christ Jesus

was able through his works to define

spiritual terms by replacing the

wrong with the right concept of

thought and action.

On one occasion, upon entering the

temple, knowing as he did that the true

worship of God is purely spiritual,

Christ Jesus fearlessly overturned the

tables of the money-changers and the

seats of them that sold doves. "And

his disciples remembered that it was

written, 'The zeal of thine house

hath eaten me up.' To their com-

prehension, Jesus was making clear

the scientific fact that material so-

called zeal contributes not one whit

to the glory of God. By his example,

his followers can learn that true zeal

for the prosperity of God's revealed

word lies not in accumulation of mate-

rial things, or in fame or place or

power, but consists rather in that

continual proving of the Christ-man

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### The Policy of the Porch

The story of Thomas Jefferson hitching his horse to a post outside the Capitol is one which it has become the habit to dismiss with an indulgent smile. But, in all seriousness, the action of the President, apocryphal or not, even if any man chooses to regard it, meanly enough, as a pose, remains indicative of one of the greatest facts in the universe, the simplicity of Truth. It is impossible to go into the bedroom of the Duke of Wellington, in Walmer Castle, and view the plainness of its camp equipment, without some realization of what Tennyson meant when he wrote of him,

"as the greatest only are,  
In his simplicity sublime."

When, therefore, the President-elect of the United States expresses his desire, in the simplest language, for the simplest of inaugural ceremonies, he enriches the records of the nation with an imperishable plea for a return to that golden age on which the Roman of the Augustan age looked back with the same longing as the Englishman of the dawning nineteenth century,

"Plain living and high thinking are no more:  
The homely beauty of the good old cause  
Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,  
And pure religion breathing household laws."

Mr. Harding has unquestionably raised a mighty lintel over the portal of his presidential career, and if he carves that career in accordance with the word he has carved upon that stone, the great war will be followed by a great presidency.

For Mr. Harding's message to the country was not summed up in the word economy, but in the word simplicity. The two words may mean the same thing, but they do not necessarily. Economy, for example, may become nothing but a synonym for fear, simplicity need never do this: it should be always what the Romans were fond of expressing it as, *beata, sancta, happy and holy*. Nor is the man who achieves simplicity called upon to be simple in any derogatory sense. "Simplicity of character," writes that true philosopher, Lord Morley, "is no hindrance to subtlety of intellect." The world's memory might be more retentive of this, with advantage. Instead of charging itself with the story of Jefferson ordering a coach and four to carry him the hundred yards from his lodging to the Capitol, and being disappointed by the failure of his coachman to arrive in time, it might rest content with the story of his walking across, or even riding to the famous post to which he is said to have hitched his horse, and rejoice that there ever was a man, since Cincinnatus, whose habits, in a great position, were sufficiently simple to make the legend, if it be a legend, credible to a censorious world.

At the same time it is to be hoped that Mr. Harding's decision is to be regarded as a precedent, and not as an exception. When republics begin to tread in the footsteps of empires, it is well to remember a certain great line about treading on an empire's dust. The people who benefit by these displays are of necessity a handful of a nation, and they have no claim to be considered above their neighbors. It is true that the hand of the tax-gatherer is exceedingly heavy at the moment, and that the number of those out of work is disturbingly high. But the solemn occasion of the installation of the first magistrate of a great republic ought to be uninfluenced by such issues as these. Its ceremonies ought to be dictated by Principle, and by Principle alone. Principle is not a chameleon changing from presidency to presidency, and the finances of the United States are not in a condition to prevent right being done. The fact probably is that since Senator Harding became President-elect, he has suffered the disillusionment of all men who attain high office, and he has not lacked the moral courage to refuse to put his ideals behind him.

Mr. Harding having been elected to fill the office of president, finds himself the object of solicitude of every one in the country who imagines that he has claim to recognition, direct or indirect, which he is not ashamed to urge. The deluge of correspondence, the hours of interviewing, and the interminable arguments which all this brings down upon the victim, threaten to go beyond the limits of human patience or human endurance. Indeed, some indication of what it all means escaped Mr. Harding in his recent address to the Masons. At such a moment it should really be the pride of every citizen to hold up the hands of their future President, as Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses, in the day of the battle with Amalek. The papers teem with inspired statements as to who will fill this office, and who that. It is absolutely impossible that all, or anything like all of these can be true. And the truth is that they are simply either the gossip of the clubs or kites sent up to suggest that the claims of a particular politician have been, or certainly should be, recognized. "If," said a disgusted political leader, the other day, "I were Senator Harding, I would shut my door, and make my announcements, of my own free will, on the day of my inauguration."

Whether Mr. Harding will take this advice literally or not is immaterial, whether he will take it at all or not is his own business. But there are signs that he has become somewhat restive under the narrow of political intrigue, and that the intriguers have acquired something more than a suspicion of the fact. Anyway it is to be hoped that he will show the same independence in forming his Cabinet that he has shown in the matter of the inaugural ceremonies, and that to the policy of the Marion porch and the Capitol porch will be added that of the White House porch; or, to put it a little differently, that the same frank methods will be employed by the President-in-office as by the President-elect. If there is any final lesson to be read from Mr. Wilson's ultimate failure it is that, instead of trusting the people, he fell under the spell of secret diplomacy. When he spoke to America, when he drove through the streets of London, when he entered his hotel in Paris, the democracies of the world were his friends. But as, day after day, the seals and

the red tape of secret diplomacy were bound and pressed upon the doings of the Peace Conference, he began to stand more and more alone. Let Mr. Harding not fall into such a mistake: but let him be faithful to the policy of the porch.

### Squandermania

THEY have invented a new word in England. It is squandermania, and its mission is to be as offensive as possible to Mr. Lloyd George and his ministry. Frankly it must be admitted that the Prime Minister has done much to make it possible for the Samsons of the Anti-Waste party to pull the financial temple down upon his head. That he realizes this at last there is no doubt, and if he were to take the bull by the horns, and go to the Exchequer himself, as, during the war, he went to the Munitions Office, it is extremely likely that he would cut the hair from the heads of all the Samsons, and build a temple of Retrenchment, with sword of debate in one hand, and the book of revised estimates in the other. The question is not, however, so much whether Barks is willing, as whether Barks is able. In other words, the ministry is a Coalition ministry, and the friends and supporters of Mr. Bonar Law might, like the "Dook of Wellington," on a certain occasion, "have a word to say."

If we are to believe Sir Thomas Polson, who has just snatched the Dover seat, a brand from the bonfire of the squanderers, Dover is the knockout blow in the fight for economy. Lord Rothermere is even more enthusiastic. He is of the opinion that there is not a safe Conservative seat left in the south of England. All of which only proves that it is easily possible to advocate anti-waste in government expenditures, and yet to cling to the utmost extravagances of language. The political meteorologist is quite as uncertain in his prognostications as the weather prophets in theirs. It is, indeed, in these matters, always safer to adhere to the unsensational advice of Mr. Asquith, to "wait and see." Dover, of course, was a remarkable object lesson—not in any turn-over of votes, for that was insignificant, but for the number of voters appealed to through their pockets, to whom apparently the questions raised by the great war were as dust and ashes. Major Astor, who fought for the Coalition, polled only 432 votes less than Viscount Duncannon at the general election. But whereas the total poll at the general election was 16,370, the total poll on Wednesday was 24,764, which means that 8394 voters who would not take the trouble to vote on the subject of the peace, turned out to vote when their pockets were threatened.

What has happened in Dover is only typical of what is beginning to happen all over the world. The £9,000,000 battleship is causing Englishmen to reflect that nations like individuals are susceptible to bankruptcy. The United States is too rich to give much thought to such a question at the present time, but even citizens of the United States, when faced with expenditures ninety-three per cent of which are for the naval and military services, begin to sit up and take notice. Mr. Daniels, of all people, promises the country the biggest navy in the world in five years, with no particular occasion for his generosity. Such a new departure, indeed, is this for Mr. Daniels that his admirers are beginning to find extenuating circumstances in the suggestion that he knows he will never be called upon to put his words into deeds, and is only endeavoring to show the country the inevitable consequences of its rejection of the League of Nations. As a matter of fact, however, these are but instances. It is the man in the street, or perhaps more particularly the woman in the street, who is beginning to wonder why governments should run nations on lines which would be the despair of a business man, and spell bankruptcy through and through the commercial world. They find the answer in the old saying that people spend their neighbor's money much more readily than their own. And as a consequence, the ordinary voter is beginning to grow restive.

Anyhow it is an unquestionable fact that the great Coalition, with its literally multitudinous majority, is beginning to feel the effects of the campaign against waste. What always takes place on these occasions is that the separate elements of Coalitions begin to blame each other. The Coalition was held together during the war by the extremely thin bonds of necessity. But the war is over, and the Coalition seems to be exhibiting all the symptoms ever manifested by the Coalitions which have gone before it. At the same time, the party resembles more than anything else Mr. Robert Cratchit's Christmas turkey, that is to say, there never was such a majority before. That is why Lord Rothermere and Sir Thomas Polson would do well to follow Mr. Asquith's caution in waiting to see.

### Canadian Labor and Protection

OF THE great mass of expert opinion collected by the Ministerial Tariff Commission in Canada, during its recent sittings, none was perhaps more interesting than that submitted by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Mr. P. M. Draper, its secretary. The Trades and Labor Congress represents some 200,000 workers, organized into 2000 unions, and Mr. Moore has always shown himself ready to take the broadest possible view of industrial conditions and policy. On more than one occasion, during the war, he was instrumental in allaying unrest, and preventing hasty action, whilst the congress as a whole has shown a strong disposition to avoid extremism.

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, according to the statement submitted to the tariff commission, is stanchly in favor of protection. Canada, the statement declares, is placed in the center of competition, with the fully developed industries of the United States to the south, the workshops of Great Britain to the east, and the cheap labor of the Orient to the west. Canada, therefore, needs protection against unfair competition, but the congress is strongly of the opinion that protection, in the past, has not been properly devised or properly administered, and that very drastic reforms are necessary. As might be expected, the reforms advocated by the congress are chiefly concerned with the safeguarding of the position of Labor; nevertheless, it cannot be

said that the interests of the country as a whole are, at any point, lost sight of. Thus, the statement urges that industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labor in Canada before employing or recruiting employees from other countries; that the Labor Department should have power to investigate and exercise control over conditions of employment so as to assure a just standard of living for those engaged in protected industries; that protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement; and that the government should have full control over capitalization so as to prevent the watering of stock.

Perhaps the most important proposal put forward by the congress is that for the establishment of a tariff board. In the past, the amount of the tariff has been fixed after parliamentary debate, and, the tariff law once enacted, it has been nobody's special business to supervise its operation and generally to note its tendency. The congress believes that Parliament should, of course, retain the right to decide upon the tariff, but it maintains that such decisions should be made only after the fullest investigation by a competent board, upon which Labor should be duly represented. This board would be charged with the task of submitting necessary fundamental changes to Parliament, and of supervising the tariff regulations within certain defined limits.

Whatever be thought of these proposals, a very general approval will be accorded to the plea made by the congress that the tariff should cease to be made a matter of political expediency. The question, however, is one of considerable complexity, for, in Canada, there is a very sharp division in the ranks of Labor itself on the subject. The farmers, almost to a man, are in favor of reducing the tariff very drastically. They seek a lower price on "all articles required for cultivation of the soil and for the support of the family," and this demand practically covers the whole field of industry. The problem, however, is by no means insoluble, and it is at least possible that a permanent tariff board as proposed by the Trades and Labor Congress, operating entirely along non-party lines, might be the solution.

### Conductors

ARTURO TOSCANINI, the Italian orchestral conductor, in visiting the United States with La Scala Orchestra, may be said to have transplanted Mediterranean thought and feeling to Atlantic shores. For having organized his players in war time and having since then traveled with them all about Italy, and having now voyaged with them to the Western Hemisphere, he has surely done nothing more or less than gather up the sentiment of the people of Milan, Genoa, Venice, Florence, Rome, and Naples and set it before the people of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other places to meditate upon and, if they like, make their own. That the conductor of La Scala Orchestra has won the approval of his fellow-countrymen as an artistic hero, in unison with them in aspiration, can hardly be questioned. Whether, then, he affects the attitude of American listeners toward the symphony composers or does not, he will at all events reveal in the course of his visit much concerning the Italian national heart.

No sooner did Mr. Toscanini start his American enterprise than Albert Coates, the British conductor, made a trip over the ocean, to direct, in Walter Damrosch's place, the New York Symphony Orchestra in two performances, one of them illustrating the development of British music during the last two centuries and a half. Plans were laid for the exploit last summer, when Mr. Damrosch was on a concert tour of Europe with his men, and the invitation can be looked upon as a strategic movement, and a brilliant one, on the part of the New York Symphony conductor. For Mr. Coates' visit tended to strengthen, in the first place, the attraction of a series of historic programs which are included in the season's arrangements; and to justify, in the second place, Mr. Damrosch's own methods of orchestral interpretation, which, as with the majority of old-school American conductors, are marked by breadth, even flamboyance, of style, and fullness, even excess, of sonority. These methods, German no doubt in origin, are quite another thing from those employed by conductors of Latin tradition, like Mr. Messager, who visited the United States two years ago with the Paris Symphony Orchestra, and Mr. Toscanini, who is to spend the winter journeying over the North American circuit with his players from the conservatories and instrumental studios of Italy.

Within a day of Mr. Coates' taking ship home, there reached New York the Dutch conductor, William Mengelberg, to hold temporarily the post of Artur Bodanzky at the head of the National Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Mengelberg, according to remarks which he made about himself to an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor soon after his arrival, is German in his traditions, his principal teacher in the technique of his craft having been Wullner, who was formerly in the thick of musical activities in Munich, Dresden, and Cologne. But in spite of what he said of himself, other persons have declared him to be an untraditional man, and they have referred to the completely modern effect of his interpretation of the Bach "St. Matthew" Passion for example; and they have spoken of his treatment of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony as new at every performance. But the matter of tradition aside, he may correctly be described as having crossed the sea with a message for the public of New York written in the scores of masters old and new, from Bach to Mahler, and sealed with the applause of the public of Amsterdam and of many other cities of northern Europe.

To take a glance into a non-tonal realm for comparison's sake, an American arboriculturist, returning a number of years ago from a campaign of exploration in Eastern Asia, brought home a large and representative portion of the tree life of China and Japan in the shape of seeds, packed in the bottom of his trunk. By careful planting and propagation, he developed the seeds into trees capable of surviving and of thriving in the climate of New England. In somewhat the same manner as he transferred forms of natural beauty from one part of the world to another, done up in tiny pieces of paper, so

Mr. Toscanini, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Mengelberg, wielders of the orchestral baton, have conveyed musical elegance, grace, charm, and glow from their countries to America, carrying them on the point of a little tapering stick.

### Editorial Notes

ARE the captains and kings who departed during the war beginning to return? Russian peasants there are of whom it is said that they pray for the coming of a Tzar. We know that the restored Constantine is a national hero to many a Greek; that the Junker is devoted to the house of Hohenzollern; that the proposal for a monarchy that shall unite Magyar aspirations is on people's lips at Budapest. It is even said that some misguided Frenchmen are now dressing up the former Emperor Charles as a "warm friend of France," and that in spite of the fact that the rehabilitation of the Hapsburgs would be, not merely an act of treachery to Italy and a challenge to her legitimate gains, but would disintegrate the new Serbian Kingdom and help the realization of the Teutonic dream of a march to the Aegean. Here is a hint for the little entente. Will it take it?

VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ enters the lists as a defender of the man of letters who has the business instinct to make a financial success of his literary career. The modern writer has still much prejudice to live down along this line. Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain and even Balzac, though the last-named had business capacities of a high order, are only a few of the many spinners of tales who would have done better to have stuck tenaciously to the one certain talent they knew how to use. But the man nowadays who like Cervantes could finish a "Don Quixote" without the wherewithal to buy a meal, is probably the victim, more or less, of his own conviction that art flourishes in poverty and is stimulated by hardship. The weaver of stories in the East still goes from street to street and house to house, a very wandering Homer, always on the fringe of vagrancy. But, as Blasco Ibáñez would imply, there is nothing incompatible in the union of the business man with the man of letters. On the contrary, the former, possessed of the latter's powers of imagination, could doubtless reach to heights of financial success hitherto undreamed of by him.

DR. JOHN M. BREWER, director of vocational guidance at Harvard University, points out that there is growing need for people who buy goods to learn to be intelligent in buying. "The buyer," he says, "has come to be considered not as a person, but as a sort of a victim to be influenced by certain subterfuges of expert salesmanship, which has become a game without an umpire." On the other hand, people who buy from insincere motives, he says, have encouraged deceptive practices on the part of those who sell. Buying goods with the intention of returning them, in Dr. Brewer's opinion, is a form of sabotage. He thinks better information should be brought to bear to obviate the distrust which is now so common in buying and selling. No doubt he is right. Without information, nobody can hope to buy or sell advantageously. There is one thing further, however, that would seem to be highly desirable. That is a sincere purpose on both sides to transact business only on the basis of a square deal.

HOW little it takes to start an argument! Some one said the scenes in "Sentimental Tommy," as it is to be reproduced on the films, were not typically Scottish, and some one else said they were. The inevitable controversy followed, with all the Pickwickian investigations, and the ubiquitous press agent adding fuel to the flame. To express an opinion in favor of one side or the other might revive the discussion, therefore it is best let alone. But what matters it which side won? Did the "Scottish" scenes in "The Pride of the Clan," in which Mary Pickford added to her laurels, make the story because they were laid in Marblehead, Massachusetts? Not in the least. Had Tammas Haggart, another of Barrie's characters, been able to follow the film controversy, he might have smiled, even though he holds that a humorist is not supposed to both make the joke and see it.

A CYCLIST was making his way toward Dublin in the dark, when his progress was unexpectedly blocked by a soldier with a fixed bayonet, who forbade him to pass that way. He explained to the representative of the forces of the Crown that he was going home, and asked how he could get there. The soldier said: "Well, you can take that other road and turn back into this one a little farther down. I think there's no guard there." It is reassuring to have such practical evidences that the habit of most people to be accommodating may shine through the none too tolerant aspect of the soldier on duty.

IT HAS been proposed by one of those who approve of the decision to have no inaugural festivities at Washington on the occasion of the entry of President-Elect Harding into office, that salvos of artillery be fired in towns and cities all over the United States on the 4th of March as a sign of jubilation. To this the reply should be an emphatic No! It is unquestionably desirable to set an example of economy by simple ceremonies at the national capital—but not in order to waste powder and make a noise elsewhere.

THERE is a pathetic note in the message sent by Mustapha Kemal to Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister. "We request," the letter reads, "that an end be put to the attack of Armenians on our people and that you offer your services for intervention at your earliest convenience." For long time the rest of the world has been given to understand that it was the Turks who were attacking the Armenians.

CITIZENS of the United States, and of other lands will find ample justification for expressing a demand for economy when they realize the truth of the statement made by Reginald McKenna, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that "in almost every country excessive government expenditure is the main cause of high prices."